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Tower Views

by Clearway

St. George Dons Armor
Young Ladies, Take Heed
Keep Following the Beam

¶ **International**—London sees its St. George of diplomacy faring forth to fight a three-headed dragon. Its representative in Italy makes an impressive and evidently effective appeal to Il Duce to use influence on General Franco that bombing of British ships in the Mediterranean may cease. It sees the non-intervention project gaining some support as France, Italy and Germany (but not Russia) agree with Britain to share the cost of withdrawing foreign volunteers from Spain. And it sees the launching of a double-barreled inquiry as a result of charges made by Duncan Sandys, Conservative, that he was threatened by the Attorney General when he declined to divulge the source of his information that Britain was "sold short" on anti-aircraft guns.

¶ **Girls**—We don't know what set him off, but we must acknowledge that that young bachelor who addressed the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations conference at Oxford, England, not long since, scored direct hits on many a young modern when he said: "You can hardly expect the average decent young bachelor to pay much attention to people who have elevated the phase 'having a good time' into their whole philosophy of life, and you cannot expect the average young man when he reaches marriageable age and financial standing to take a great deal of interest in these" . . . Wait! We have to make a substitution in terminology—"pulchritudinous pleasure predominated phemales." •Naturally the young man's remarks are reprinted merely as a warning to that small minority of modern young women, the PPPP's.

¶ **Animals**—There is no reason why the inarticulate inhabitants of earth should not share news space with the loquacious; so here's a couple of animal items. Out in Medford, Oregon, a cocker spaniel was locked in an automobile and left. The sun blazed down. The temperature soared. The inside of the car became suffocating, intolerable. The spaniel, gasping, clambed to the front seat, clambered on the steering wheel, pressed its paw against the horn. The blare of the horn attracted a rescuer, who jimmied the door and released the nearly-exhausted spaniel. Another score for human kindness. The story from New York reveals feline curiosity rather than canine ingenuity. It tells of a cat, "Tibby," owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Hopkins, that became interested in radio music, stuck its head in the rear of the set, to discover the source of the sound, got caught in the wires so effectively that an S. P. C. A. official had to take the set apart to extricate the animal. Witnesses referred to the radio performance during the operation as "the cat's meow."

I confess this without an apology:
I abhor that new word: "Ideology,"
For, in spite of its wise etymology,
'Tis abused by the glib hazy-knowledgy.

¶ **Dupes**—The latest "Ponzi" to make the periodic foray on the economic front is Mrs. Florence Iley, of Middlesbrough, Yorkshire. Wife of a laborer and mother of five she dwelt in a municipal lodging house. Caught on the underside of the economic wheel, her thoughts began to rotate about the old borrow-from-Peter-to-pay-Paul financial Ferris wheel. She moved into a pretentious neighborhood and induced numerous persons to invest money with her on the expectation of receiving exorbitant rates of interest. The ventures become more ambitious as Mrs. Iley's obligations mounted. Finally Mrs. Iley was brought to court, charged with having broken the lottery laws. Her liabilities had soared to $358,945. But she was penalized only $4,000. Doctors, lawyers, clergymen, police officers, shop girls, grand dames had been among her patrons. There was no redress for them, since they had invested in an illegal business. • It is another striking illustration of how the get-something-for-nothing motif makes dupes of the greedy.

¶ **Midget Essay**—He was a clean young manly, eager, earnest, enthusiastic about aviation. The talk turned to recent tragic occurrences in transcontinental flight. Eager to defend the new industry (which, indeed, is phenominally safe considering its age), he was quick to place the blame on factors beyond the control of the system. "The beam," he declared. "They must have got off the radio beam. If they can stay on the beam they come through every time! It's the beam that marks the safe path through the skies!" Amazing, isn't it, how profoundly some simple statements move us? Piloting our mental crafts through storm and sunshine, darkness and dawn, cloud and clear, it's the beam that marks the safe path. Some call it Supreme Being; some say God—but there it is, constant, undeviating, patiently directing; a sure, secure beam of inspiration leading where the way is safe and the landing assured. Follow the beam.

Background of the Races Told to Wellesley Group

New England Institute of Human Relations Hears Professor Clark Graphically Picture Advancing and Receding Tides of Successive Civilization

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 29—A magic carpet woven of words as the New England Institute of International Relations opened on the Wellesley campus yesterday, carried the large gathering of students and leaders of many groups to a new and detached viewpoint of the sweep of races over the face of the world in human history. With vivid strokes of imagery, a background was prepared for the ensuing study of present-day world problems.

With their number increased nearly 50 per cent over last year, the members of this seventh New England Institute sat as enthralled as children at their first reading of the Arabian Nights or Marco Polo stories, as Prof. Grover Clark of the University of Denver pictured the advancing and receding tides of successive civilizations—placing those of China and other Oriental nations in their true perspective.

This first of Professor Clark's series of talks on "The Struggle for Power in the Far East" followed a brief outline of the scope of the institute, given by its director, George Selleck, at convocation. This particular series is for members of the Institute only, but on Friday night Professor Clark—who like his father and grandfather before him, lived for a number of years in the Orient—will give a lecture, open to the public, in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 p. m., on "The Destiny of Japan in Asia." Tomorrow night, too, he will join in a panel discussion on "Collective Security of Isolation."

Asked today as to Japan's prospects of military success in China, Prof. Clark replied: "I don't see how Japan can possibly win. She has the tiger by the tail and can't let go. China, with its guerilla warfare, can go on indefinitely, making it extremely expensive for Japan—and in the end wrecking the invader herself."

The United States could very easily put a very serious brake on Japan's military activities, he continued, by refusing to buy silk and refusing to sell oil and scrap iron to her—without firing a single shot. "But," he declared, "the United States has no more right to impose its will on Japan than Japan, acting alone, has the right to impose its will on China, as I see it. Acting with the other Powers in maintaining collective security we have both a right and an obligation to take effective measures, but we have no right to act as individuals."

In his background-sketching address yesterday Professor Clark pointed to the extreme briefness of the 200-year period of white domination of a world in which Chinese civilization has continued to absorb onslaughts of all kinds—military ideological and racial—for thousands of years.

The extent of the ancient Oriental

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Japan Tightens Its Belt; New Trade Curbs Decreed

TOKYO, June 29 (AP)—Excitement prevailed in textile markets today as manufacturers' agents endeavored to buy the last shreds of raw cotton with the publication of a Government decree ordering factories to stop producing a long list of cotton cloth and iron products for domestic use.

Giving Japan's economic restrictions another tightening as a result of the Chinese war, the decree was designed in part to promote export trade, particularly of cotton textiles, without increasing raw cotton imports.

Urging the people to remain calm, the Government assured them that present stocks of raw cotton would be sufficient to last this year. Thereafter staple fiber and synthetic products will be used instead.

Exporters were pleased since the order will provide their machines with more raw material, but retailers were placed in a most difficult position. Scenes resembling a bargain counter sale developed as retailers competed to acquire every available scrap of finished cloth.

Victory Slogan

Promulgated by Seihin Ikeda, the Minister of Commerce, with the slogan, "toward victory with all resources and efforts," the decree listed 47 types of articles which will be banned from production after July 1, and announced 34 additional types of goods would be banned July 15.

The newspapers reported that Mr. Ikeda's hand trembled as he signed the decree, but they found some humor in the probable immediate shortage of such articles as razors, scissors, and gadgets used in feminine hairdressing.

They forecast Japan soon would become a "long-haired nation" with beards and mustaches to be seen everywhere and lightly predicted an "automatic settlement" of the vexing permanent wave problem which has been annoying police. Efforts have been made to discontinue the fashion on the ground that it is immoral and frivolous in a time of national emergency.

Machinery Banned

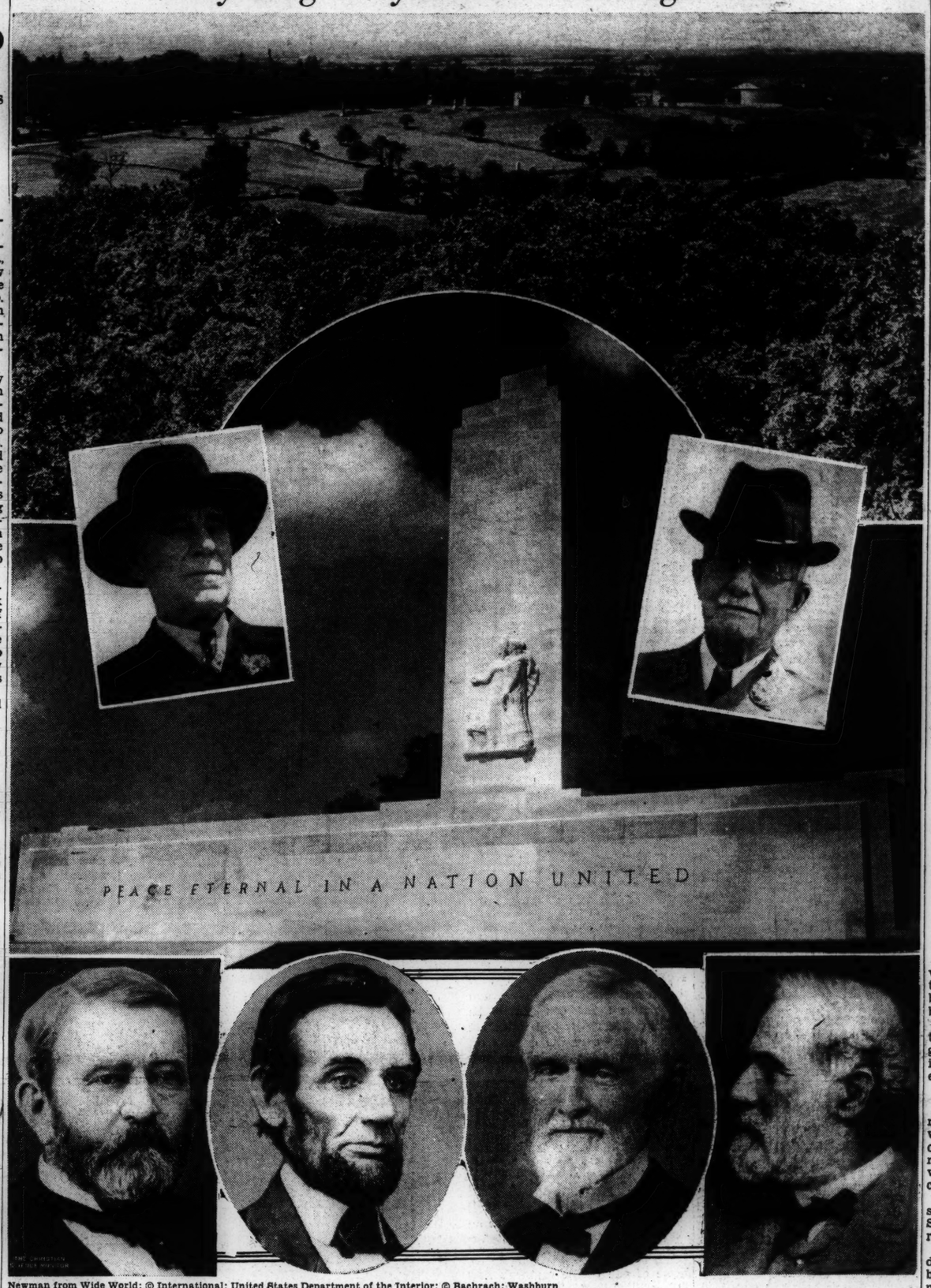
Machinery to be used in making beer and other alcoholic beverages also will not be replaced. Not only was a list of iron articles prohibited, but also machinery for their manufacture was banned.

Declaring the "stringent measure" was "absolutely necessary," the Government simultaneously warned against hoarding or price increases and announced a corps of "economic detectives" had been formed to prevent such consequences.

Besides aiming at increasing exports, the decree is intended to save Japan's supply of foreign exchange through reduction of unnecessary imports and to convert factories to munitions and war supply manufacture.

Japan expects trade gain in China from lower tariffs: Page 6.

Gettysburg to Symbolize Enduring Peace



Newman from Wide World; © International; United States Department of the Interior; © Bachrach; Washburn

Dr. Overton H. Mennett
(Above) National Commander, Grand Army of the Republic

Gen. U. S. Grant
(Below) Commander of Union Armies After Gettysburg

Abraham Lincoln
(Below) President of United States

Jefferson Davis
President of Confederate States

Col. John M. Claypool
(Above) Commander-in-Chief of United Confederate Veterans

Gen. Robert E. Lee
(Below) Commander of Southern Armies in War Between the States

President Roosevelt Will Dedicate the Newly-Completed Memorial on the Afternoon of July 3. At the Top of the Shaft Pictured Here Is a Burner for Natural Gas Which Will Supply "The Flame of Eternal Peace' to Be Kindled by the Chief Executive as a Climax to the Third Day of the Elaborate Observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. At Top—General View of Part of Gettysburg Battlefield in Pennsylvania

Economics in the News

The Stock Market—Significance of the Exchange of Industrial Shares in American Economic Life—More Than a Barometer

By H. B. E.

In the United States the stock market is more than a barometer of a state of mind on the part of the country's investors. It has a potentiality to produce a general state of mind which may change the entire country's economic fortunes. That is why the present rise of the market out of the valley of despond may be significant.

In economic society, as Prof. A. C. Pigou says, there is "a certain measure of psychological interdependence," and when the border line between boom and slump occurs, there comes into play a "quasi-hypnotic system of mutual suggestion." The same remark applies to the border line between slump and boom. A starter from the stock market is most apt to set things going one way or the other. On the upside it may lead a person whose savings are thus swelling out to be more generous in his spending out of income. It may likewise influence a businessman to stock up or expand his plant in the expectation of larger orders. And these spendings are the stuff out of which material prosperity is made.

There is, of course, no guaranty that a definitive turn in the market betokens a general recovery. No economic index is so infallible. All that one can say is that the stock market is one of the outstanding forecasters of economic conditions. Such a conclusion comes from the data which the National Bureau of Economic Research has recently published on the last 10 business cycles. On occasion the stock market pursued an independent line of its own. But in general the stock market has provided a clear signal of a slump or a boom by an average lead of seven months.

In the current depression the interim was less than the average. The stock market reached a peak on March 10, last year. The slump began, according to The Christian Science Monitor Index, in the third week in August. Thus there was a clear lead here between signal and event of five months.

There are several reasons why the stock market is outstanding among America's economic indicators. One is that there is a bigger ratio of savers to population in America than in any other country. I cannot adduce the necessary data; nor do I think there are any. But it is known that the highest living standards prevail in America, and one can justifiably infer that, though Americans are free spenders, they are not given to spending up to the hilt of incomes. This leaves a balance of savings which is put into insurance policies, savings banks, or stocks.

The American addiction to stocks as a place for savings is unique. In no other country that I know would a writer get a letter from a manual worker inquiring whether the time was not ripe for investing in the company that employed him. This was my experience just after the turn of the present year. Knowing that his money was hard-earned, I wrote back that dabbling in stocks should not be the first thought of a saver; rather that one should think of a nest-egg in a savings bank or, preferably, a home of one's own. My correspondent, however, stumped me by informing me that he was a confirmed bachelor!

A second phenomenon that accounts for the outstanding place of the stock market in American life is the progressive liquefaction of the country's national wealth.

No longer is an industrial property generally held by one person. The rule is that the property is shared by many. And those shares of ownership are represented by bits of paper, which are transferable at any time in the stock market, thus being made liquid or readily marketable. The ratio of this liquefied wealth has risen a great deal of recent years. A A. Berle, Jr., estimates that in the 10 years between 1920 and 1930 the proportion had increased from 24 per cent to 41 per cent. As a result, economic fluctuations have been intensified. A wave of mistrust in the future is likely to be translated first into the dumping of American property of all kinds on the stock market, and this breeds caution and hoarding throughout the economic system. Just the opposite chain of effects may be caused by a wave of hopefulness.

A third factor which may explain the singular situation of the stock market in America is its habitual attraction for gamblers. Elsewhere people who want to gamble go in for other games of chance. In America the stock market, in William O. Douglas's words, has always been a casino, where the major interest of hosts of the players has been in the bits of paper rather than the underlying properties.

If, as the forecasters say, the present rise in the stock market marks a definitive turn, if, also, the reaction is according to precedent; then the country ought to be out of the economic woods before the year end. Such turn would be long overdue. For the 1937-38 depression is a confidence crisis pure and simple.

National Unity Underlies Reunion of Blue and Gray

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GETTYSBURG, Penna., June 29—"That this nation shall forever endure under the guidance of a lasting peace . . . that the fellowship and brotherhood of man shall be imperishably instilled in all generations . . . that the spirit of Christian tolerance shall never wane . . ."

Such are underlying motives for today's Reunion of the Blue and the Gray. Every man of them, North and South, has heard the bugle call of national unity. For the first time all of the members of the United Confederate Veterans and Grand Army of the Republic have been invited to meet and celebrate, not a battle, but a nation.

In the words of the Pennsylvania State Commission for the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the occasion "is not to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Commanders Voice Good-Will Messages

Both Commanders-in-Chief of the Blue and of the Gray, set the tone of good will in statements made on the occasion of the Gettysburg Reunion.

Dr. Overton H. Mennett, Commander of the G. A. R., said:

"Veterans of that war are just as friendly as other people. We are all Americans. There is no North nor South any more. We are brothers."

Col. John M. Claypool, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, said:

"I think the Gettysburg meeting will be an occasion for the expression of kindness and love. I don't believe there exists today any ill feeling between the veterans of the North and South."

Reich Bans Monarchist Paper

BERLIN, June 29 (AP)—Der Aufrechte, semi-monthly periodical devoted to maintaining monarchist tradition in Germany, informed its subscribers today it had been "forbidden until further notice" and therefore would cease publication.

The eight-page publication suffered a similar supension last December, but the publisher, Ernst Pfeiffer, then was able to persuade the Gestapo (secret police) to allow it to continue. According to Herr Pfeiffer, however, this suspension is final.

With its departure, the Hohenzollern house, former ruling family of Germany, has lost its last mouthpiece.

When the National Socialists seized power in 1933 the daily "Kreutzzeitung," founded in 1848 with the motto "With God for King and Fatherland," had to change its sub-title to a quotation from Bismarck: "We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world."

The "Reichsbote," a Protestant daily of which the late Empress Auguste Victoria was especially fond, was first changed to a weekly and, on May 21, 1936, banned altogether by the Gestapo.

The Aufrechte, which had appeared throughout the Republican post-war period with the mottoes, "With God for King and Fatherland" and "With God for Kaiser and Reich," also was compelled to change its slogan.

Until its last issue today it bore the sub-title: "Popular Leaves Dealing With History, Tradition, and Life."

Hurley Submits New Relief Plan At $17,500,000

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives in caucus, decided today to oppose Governor Hurley's proposed $17,500,000 program for unemployment relief on the ground that he violated a previously indicated agreement.

Legislative-gubernatorial negotiations to arrange an unemployment relief program compromise in Massachusetts completely collapsed today when Gov. Charles F. Hurley, in a surprise move, submitted a $17,500,000 combination bond issue, appropriation, and diversion program for relief to the Legislature.

The new Hurley plan, superseding the $23,625,000 relief bond issue program killed last week by the Legislature, calls for a $9,000,000 bond issue for road construction and an unemployment relief reserve fund, and appropriations totaling $8,500,000. Of the appropriations, $4,000,000 would be given to the State Depart-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

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Italy Advises Franco to Ease Raids on Ships

Backs Bombing of Ships Carrying Contraband, but Denies Responsibility

Gesture to British

Franco Is Not to Attack Ships While Navigating; Free Ports Talked

ROME, June 29 (AP)—A spokesman for the Fascist regime declared today that Italy had advised Gen. Francisco Franco, the Spanish Insurgent leader, to use "moderation" in his efforts to prevent British and other foreign ships from bringing supplies to Government Spain.

The spokesman, the noted editor Virginio Gayda, said, however, that Italy approved of the bombing of vessels carrying contraband, but disclaimed any Italian responsibility therefor.

In an inspired article in the Giornale d'Italia, Signor Gayda disclosed the content of the conversation last night between the Earl of Perth, Britain's Ambassador, and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

The Editor said Count Ciano told Lord Perth that General Franco already had taken a series of measures to give the British Government satisfaction with regard to the bombings of nearly 60 British ships, against which London has protested vigorously.

Ready to Name Free Ports

These measures, Signor Gayda said, were:

1. General Franco had given orders that British ships should not be attacked while navigating.
2. He had ordered that the British flag be respected as far as possible in Spanish Government ports.
3. General Franco was willing to name free ports in Western Spain (Insurgent-held) where "honest traffic" would have free entry.

Signor Gayda said the bombings were fully justified and asserted that "the Spanish command has not bombed British ships but contraband ships." He went on:

"The rule that the flag covers the merchandise certainly cannot govern in a struggle which has for its end the life and fortune of an entire nation."

Interference by Italy Denied

Insinuations that Italy was directly responsible for the bombings were strongly denied. "The conduct of the war and employment of equipment must be left exclusively to the will and decision of the Spanish commander," Signor Gayda wrote.

Any interference from Italy, he said, would be "a contradiction of Spanish independence, which Italy respects and intends to respect."

The Perth-Ciano conference produced speculations that it might bring an end to air raids on British merchantmen in Spanish waters.

Some diplomatic quarters indicated that Great Britain might have made renunciation of its still-inoperative friendship treaty with Italy the price of continued air raids on its shipping.

The treaty, signed April 16, was not to become effective until a "settlement" was reached in Spain but Premier Mussolini recently has sought to put the pact into force without delay.

Parliament Presses Action

Usually well-informed quarters said they understood Lord Perth had urged the Duce to use his influence with General Franco against the air raids which have raised a storm of indignation in the British Parliament.

Political circles expressed belief that Premier Mussolini was aware of the difficulties the air attacks raised for British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who has shown an inclination to co-operate with Fascist Italy. They considered it likely that Signor Mussolini wanted to smooth Mr. Chamberlain's way at home.

Reports that the Duce Monday had summoned his military advisers to find out if bombardment of Spanish Government arsenals would not substitute effectively as attacks on supply ships in Government-held harbors tended to bear out this belief.

Although the bombings technically have been carried out by fliers in the Spanish Insurgent air force, the fact that Italian and German pilots and planes are serving it, diplomats said, means that the Duce's "influ-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

In the Boston Section:

Court decides Suffolk Downs should pay $32,522 tax to Revere while Supreme Court rules race tracks must pay corporation excise tax.

Mayor asks hotel men to contribute to make Boston bigger convention city.

Merritt Parkway opens to traffic.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

President Puts Permanent Aid Ahead of Arms

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that the United States was trying to solve its unemployment problem without a huge armament program.

Telling his press conference that the $3,750,000,000 lending and spending campaign would be in full swing by July 1, the President said that even with the somewhat expanded naval ship-building program, armament costs of this country would be only 15 or 16 per cent of the total Government budget.

Therefore, he said in answer to questions, the armament program would have relatively little to do with the rehabilitation of the unemployed.

The Chief Executive added that the 15 to 16 per cent figure was not to be compared in its economic effect with the armament programs of other countries where arms cost 45 to 50 per cent of the total expense of Government.

For the current year, he said, arms were costing only 12 per cent of this country's expenditures.

The President announced that he had signed the $386,500,000 omnibus flood control bill "with some reluctance." Asserting that it "is unnecessary for me to emphasize the importance of carrying on a large and continuing program to eliminate floods, lessen soil erosion, continue reclamation, encourage reforestation, and improve navigation," Mr. Roosevelt declared the bill he signed "is not a step in the right direction in the set-up provided for general government planning."

Receiving reporters in the study of his family home, Mr. Roosevelt worked into the discussion of armaments and their effect on employment after asserting that there is in every civilized country more unemployment today than ever before.

No country, he said, has developed a permanent solution of the problem of giving people work in times of depression as well as in boom periods. And, he added, the only method developed so far of solving unemployment 100 per cent was the method of going in for armaments—manufacturing goods without permanent worth and which do not reproduce wealth.

That, he declared, is not a permanent solution of the problem of keeping people at work.

In the President's discussion of unemployment, a newsman noted that the National Resources Committee had recommended a long-range program of public works to be mapped in good times and launched when business gets bad.

The Camera Views the News

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The New National Gallery of Art at Washington Photographed From Scale Model

More than 100 carloads of light pink Tennessee marble are being quarried for use in the $15,000,000 National Gallery of Art, now rising at the Capital to house the art treasures left to the Nation by Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury.

Foundation and retaining walls of the huge edifice, which is to occupy two blocks on Constitution Avenue on the site of old Center Market, are now ready for the superstructure, scheduled for completion about the middle of 1940. The foundation contains more than 7,000 concrete piles.

In dimensions, the Gallery will rank with the largest in the world, with such famous art museums as the Louvre in Paris, the National Gallery in London, the Metropolitan in New York, and the Uffizi in Florence.

Mr. Mellon donated the gallery to the American people, as well as his world-famous collection, estimated by art experts to be worth more than $50,000,000. Its construction is being supervised by the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust. Architect of the gallery was the late John Russell Pope.

In order to heighten the radiance of the marble, the hard surfaces are to be treated with a light sand blast.

Railroad and River Forget Rivalries in New Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Railroad trains that took the passenger business away from steamboats of the upper Mississippi some four decades ago are bringing it back to the boats again this summer.

Railroad and steamboat are not competitors but partners in the new venture. The first rail-river tour was launched June 18 when the Chicago and North Western Railway brought a party of travelers by train from Chicago to the Mississippi for a two-day voyage upstream.

Things have changed a lot since the old steamboating days, passengers on the first voyage of the Chief Black Hawk found. The little ship that makes the trip from Clinton, Iowa, to La Crosse, Wis. on regular schedules this summer is no Gothic river palace with splashing side wheel, but a trim 65-foot diesel-powered yacht that hums up-stream at the rate of 12 miles an hour—a good clip for a ship moving against the current.

The river has changed, too. The banks are just as green and thickly wooded as they ever were and the palisades are unspoiled by cities, but a great system of locks and dams has sprung up in the stream. This summer finds the government's $148,000,000 channel deepening and flood control project almost completed, and it is upon a newly regulated river that the ship sails. Shinning new dams and big locks that lie between Clinton, where the voyage starts, and La Crosse, where it ends, catch the eyes of the travelers.

To the people who live in the small towns along the route, the arrival of the Chief Black Hawk was an event of civic importance. From their parents, the younger residents had heard of the old days when boat landings were regular occurrences and business was lively on the waterfront. For years, however, the only boats seen on the river have been freight barges and special excursion boats. You couldn't get from one town to another by any scheduled river service. As a result, towns only a few miles apart by the water highway found themselves separated by many times that distance of automobile road.

No wonder, then, that the descendants of the German settlers in Guttenberg, Iowa, met the boat with a big brass band, and that the La Crosse, Wis., welcoming committee donned top hats for the occasion. To them it aroused hopes for a new passenger service on the broad river at their city's door.

The silk hats were a symbol. For in the old days of steamboating, La Crosse citizens had donned top hats and Prince Alberts in order to impress Minneapolis passengers bound from the big city of St. Louis with the sophistication of La Crosse. Now they were doing it to show their enthusiasm for the revival sponsored by the railroad and the Elk Boat Line of McGregor, Iowa.

Appeal of Trip

To the party from Chicago, the appeal of the trip was much the same appeal the river had for Marquette and Joliet and travelers upon this portion of its waters ever since. Rocky palisades, tree crested, and wood bluffs, rise from the wide stream for much of the way, and city people found it restful to lie back in deck chairs and watch big clouds cruise over the cliffs. Most of the time the boat kept its course midstream, but now and then it sailed close enough to the banks to give passengers fragrant whiffs of wild grape blossom.

Occasional stops gave variety to the cruise. The boat has no sleeping cabins, and the tour puts up for two nights at hotels, first in Clinton, then in McGregor, a town at the foot of high-wooded hills in a region that has been set aside as forest preserve.

A stop for luncheon at Prairie du Chien gives the boat party opportunity to walk through a famous old house of that city, the Villa Louis, home of one of the country's first multi-millionaires. The house of Hercules Dousman, preserved with its original furnishings, gives travelers a look into the past when location on a great river meant much to a city, and Prairie du Chien was a lively young community with great promise.

Arriving at La Crosse on the evening of the second day of the river trip, the party returned again to the railroad. A North Western train picked up the group and it spent its third night of the trip on a sleeper, arriving in Chicago just in time for work.

The railroad plans to make the cruise starting every Friday and Tuesday night from Chicago until Sept. 27.

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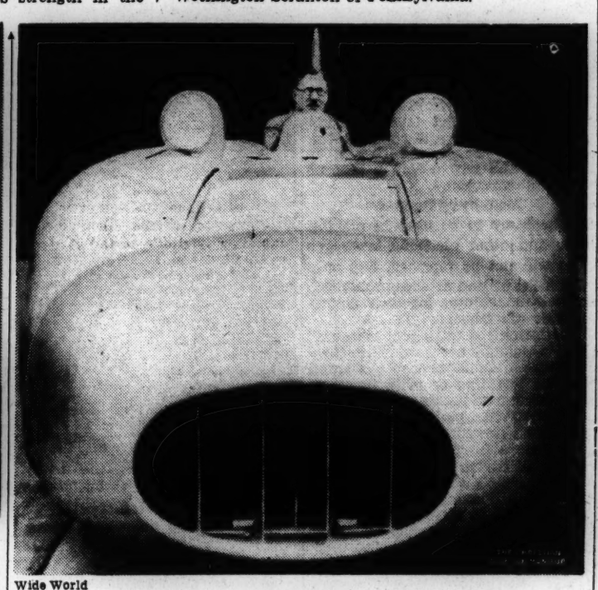
Planning Strategy of the Fall Campaign

The Republican National Chairman, John M. Hamilton, is holding a series of conferences with National Committeemen and Committeewomen with the aim of increasing the Party's strength in the next Congress. Shown at Washington with the Chairman are, left to right, Mrs. Paul Fitz Simons of Rhode Island, Mrs. John E. Hillman of Colorado, and Mrs. Wothington Scranton of Pennsylvania.

Wide World

Tennyson Scion

Harold C. Tennyson, great-grandson of the poet, rceently arrived on the Aquitania for his first visit to the United States.



Wide World

At Wheel of Remodeled Thunderbolt

Capt. George Eyston, British automobile racer, is on his way to the United States on the Queen Mary to make another attempt to break his own world's speed record of 312.20 miles an hour on the Bonneville flats of Utah. Sir Malcolm Campbell saw him off at Southampton.

Steam Takes a Hand In Broadway Cleanup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Live steam instead of scrub-brushes became the equipment today of the "Great White Way Committee" which has made Broadway at Times Square starting point for a city-wide drive for clean streets.

At 9:30 a. m. two steam-blasting machines and a crew of 10 men went to work with the new process on the removal of thousands of chewing-gum patches from "main stem" sidewalks between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. The campaign is under the auspices of the Outdoor Cleanliness Association, and was first dramatized in Broadway three weeks ago with a corps of scrubbers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Codes to Prevent Deceptive 'Ads' Urged by Kiwanis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29—Voluntary adoption by business of codes to end deceptive advertising, improve merchandise, step up service and control financial transactions to prevent manipulations, was advocated today before Kiwanis International.

The Committee on Business Standards, under the chairmanship of Fred M. Barnes of Jersey City, N. J., outlined the program. It includes agreements between merchants as to business hours, offers Kiwanis assistance in settling labor disputes and urges maximum freedom and honesty in bidding on public works and supplies.

Church membership in America is on the decrease, Julius Dingfelder, of Sanford, Fla., Chairman of a Committee on Spiritual Aims for Kiwanis International, warned today in a conference which planned a program of Kiwanis co-operation with the community churches for active religious programs.

"In the United States 14 out of every 25 persons have no religious affiliation," Mr. Dingfelder declared, and predicted the church would head for decay or become endangered in the entire Western Hemisphere as it is in Russia, Europe and Mexico unless spiritual life is awakened to injustice, greed and suffering.

Moral Recovery

"The world needs a moral and spiritual recovery as well as an economic one," Mr. Dingfelder states. "Essentially a Kiwanis program for the churches will be one which stresses tolerance and understanding."

Twelve planned programs of religious interest were presented for the 1938-39 campaign for church support. The first problem will be the building up of church attendance for all denominations. It is recommended that Kiwanis clubs stress the unity of aims of all churches as the principle which unites mankind in spiritual welfare.

"Modern youth is being threatened, because of unemployment and increasing perplexity of civilization, with social maladjustments, and unless society allows young people to realize human ambitions in business and social life they will be unfitted for serviceable citizenship," Charles I. Henry of Madisonville, Ky., chairman of the boys' and girls' work committee for Kiwanis International warned delegates.

"Never in history have boys and girls coming out of educational institutions found it more difficult to find their rightful place in the social order. It must be remembered that 90 per cent of our young people are normal, healthy human beings," he continued, "but unless they are given assistance to adjust themselves to the social, economic, industrial and moral demands of society, they cannot be expected in the future to take an intelligent part in everyday affairs."

Work With Youth

The conference, crowded by thousands of parents, educators and doctors, was asked not only to keep faith with American youth and provide opportunity, but to create opportunities for international travel, co-operate in world peace programs and to encourage the promotion of the youth hostel movement now popular throughout Europe. Over 4,000 youth hostels are now established in 20 countries as a facility for inexpensive travel, it was reported.

The work with boys and girls, Mr. Henry criticized, must not be thought of as an under-privileged child activity. "Work with youth is a service for normal young people, who need adult leadership as never before. Every use must be made of social and civic groups, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, 4-H Clubs, N. Y. A., educational institutions and church groups," he said.

Mr. Henry urged assistance in promoting social surveys in an effort to get at the bottom of problems involving youth. This

"Each year Kiwanis is becoming more active in a campaign to eliminate pornographic literature from general circulation. Likewise we are uniting our efforts to promote clean motion pictures and suppression of gangster films. We shall also continue the present campaign, through widespread publicity, to condemn certain liquor and tobacco interests, particularly those using advertising pictures and quotations from outstanding athletic and professional notables to convey to youths the benefits of their products," he said.

Alien Pictures Attributed To Harlan Unions

LONDON, Ky., June 29 (AP)—Federal Judge H. Church Ford admitted as evidence in the Harlan labor conspiracy trial today a number of lithographs, bearing Russian and English captions, the defense said were seized in offices of the United Mine Workers of America.

Eight posters and one cartoon showing "gun thugs" and union men firing upon one another from automobiles, were introduced, the defense said, to justify the attitude of Charles S. Guthrie, an operator-defendant who testified Monday he would hesitate to sign a contract with the U. M. W. A. until it "cleaned house."

Mr. Guthrie, General Manager of the defendant Harlan Fuel Company, identified the posters and cartoon as having been shown him in the office of the then Harlan Sheriff, John Henry Blair, shortly after the "battle of Evarts" in May, 1931, for which a number of union men were sent to prison. Three deputy sheriffs and a miner were killed in the gunfight.

Mr. Guthrie said the nature of the literature contributed to his attitude toward the union. Despite that attitude, however, he said, he never discriminated against union men or tried to interfere with the U. M. W. A.'s organization efforts.

Mr. Guthrie and his company are among 40 individuals and 17 corporations on trial charged with criminal conspiracy to violate the Wagner Labor Relations Act by attempting to block unionization of the Harlan coal field.

A denial by a coal mine superintendent he had threatened to "freeze out or starve out" any employee who joined the U. M. W. A. was made to the jury yesterday.

The threat was attributed to Joe Guthrie, young college-trained executive associated in the management of the Harlan Fuel Company at Yancey, Ky., with two brothers, Charles and Clyde Guthrie. Joe Guthrie said yesterday he never had discriminated against any miners for union activity.

He said he did fire one miner who later charged discrimination—but because the latter picked a fight with him.

Roy Parsons, pay-roll clerk for Harlan Fuel, brought records into court to show that Flem Gambrill, one of the miners who said he had been fired in April, 1937, soon after joining the union, had not worked for the company since November, 1936.

Mr. Guthrie said the miner who attacked him—Ned James—a Negro, argued with him over rental of a light, and during the altercation struck him on the head.

Disney Employees In Bonus Prospect

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 29 (AP)—Dopey is going to repay the folks who cheered him on when he was just a gleam in Walt Disney's eye.

A bonus of three months' salary for all 800 employees of Disney's studio is in prospect if the profits on "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" come up to expectations.

A spokesman for Mr. Disney said the bonuses would total more than three-quarters of a million dollars.

Just a Good Sewer Will Do

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Borough of Windber, Pa., wants to make a deal with Uncle Sam: it doesn't need his post offices but it can use a good sewer.

A telegram signed by R. W. Maneval, President of the Borough Council, and Don L. Morford, Secretary, informed Senator James J. Davis, (R) of Pennsylvania of the Council's resolution.

"We have been reliably informed," said the telegram, "that $80,000 has been allotted for post-office construction in Windber. Inasmuch as Windber has adequate post-office facilities, we solicit your efforts to have funds for post office transferred to sanitary trunk-line sewer project."

Officials said a new Windber post office has not been assured. It is, however, on a list of eligibles.

'Better Bosses' Declared Need In Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 29—The need of "better bosses" had emphasis at the Economics Conference for Engineers in session this week at the Stevens Institute of Technology engineering camp, with Alvin D. Dodd, President of the American Management Association, declaring that of all the "hot spots" in management, the hottest was in the field of industrial relationships.

Industrial democracy, Mr. Dodd said, did "not mean that labor wants to take over management," but giving the individual as a worker "the same opportunities for expression of his needs and of his wishes that he has as a citizen in political democracy."

"Summed up in very simple terms," Mr. Dodd continued, "the need today in labor relations throughout our industry seems to be the great need for better bosses, and by 'bosses' I mean those from the straw bosses over just a small group of people clear up to the presidents of the companies. These 'dizzy days' we are going through are just a change in the conception of relationships between bosses and men. We need better human relations and a great many basic attitudes on both sides need to be changed. . . ."

U. S. Spy Inquirer On Overseas Quest

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—United States Attorney Lamar Hardy sails for Europe in the liner Normandie today to piece out the ramifications abroad of an international spy ring charged with seeking to buy United States military secrets.

The Federal prosecutor declined comment on reports that he would confer with British authorities and exchange information on activities of foreign espionage agents.

Mr. Hardy, who said he had "very definite leads to follow," plans to visit England and France. He refused to say whether he would also go to Scotland and Germany.

The special Grand Jury which has indicted 18 persons, including three German military officers, on charges of conspiracy to violate the espionage laws adjourned until July 6.

Only four of the 18 persons indicted are in custody. Thirteen, including Dr. Ignatz Griebl, a key witness, are in Germany. The other defendant, gray-haired Mrs. Jessie Jordon, is in Scotland serving a four-year sentence as a spy.

Triple Pulchritude!

POCATELLO, Idaho (AP)—Judges who must select "Miss Idaho" at a forthcoming beauty contest are perturbed.

Elsie, Ethel, and Edna Seelos, blonde, triplets, entered "as a unit." It's all or none.

FULLER SHOWER BRUSH $2.39 COMPLETE WITH TUBE

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GRAYCO SILK PIECES FOR THE LADIES

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$63 Including stay at Hotel DeSoto in Savannah. $71

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Other all-expense cruises from 10 to 17 days to Savannah and Sea Island. Fares include meals and stateroom accommodation aboard ship at sea and for Boston passengers during stop at New York, also hotel room with bath and all meals at Savannah or Sea Island.

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Rates apply any car with 1 or more passengers

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Double Room . . . $5.00 *Twin Beds. Outside Bath*

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Jobs for Sons of Presidents: What Fields Are Open to Them?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—What should Presidents' sons do?

This is at once one of the most baffling and personal problems which can be presented on the human side of a White House family. Presidents' sons, in this instance, relate to young men who are old enough to earn their living and who, like nearly all young Americans, are not content to sit about in comfortable leisure.

President Roosevelt has a grown-up family and nearly all of them, from time to time, have broken into the newspapers. Eliott Roosevelt, who has differed with his parents on numbers of matters, has a radio job with William Randolph Hearst and has recently made a series of speeches in which he found fault with his father's economic philosophy. Anna Dall Boettiger's husband is the publisher of Mr. Hearst's Seattle Post Intelligencer. Young John Roosevelt has just been married and presumably has a job waiting for him on his return from Europe. And now "Jimmy" Roosevelt, the oldest son of the younger generation, and his father's secretary, has an article devoted to him and to his remunerative excursions in the insurance business in the Saturday Evening Post.

Before dealing with James Roosevelt, the problem needs to be seen in its broadest perspective. The problem of Presidents' sons is really a very difficult one. Americans would have no place for an idle crown prince, and the young men must do something. But what fields are open to them?

Hoover Conference

Reporters who attended a famous press conference with President Hoover will never forget the scene. He met the press as they trooped in standing behind his desk and looking down dourly at a paper before him. When they were all in he announced that as a prelude to his regular conference he had something to say about a personal matter. Then he leaned forward and beating the desk with his fist declared that there had come to his attention that morning the most "dastardly" and "mendacious" article he had ever seen. The article dealt with the employment of his son, Herbert Hoover, Jr., by one of the big aviation companies, which had recently been given a favorable Government contract. It was on the front page of a Baltimore paper and its author, oddly enough, is now the publicity director of the Republican National Committee. It was not a President at that moment speaking to the awed reporters; it was an angry father defending his son. "The boy has to earn a living!" he cried, in effect. "Give him a fair break, that's all I ask." It is a point which has to be kept in view in any discussion of the subject.

In retrospect, the article does not seem to have come up to Mr. Hoover's description of it, and in fact in the light of present conditions seems relatively mild. But within a short time the unfortunate young President's son quietly left his job, and faded from the public eye.

In recent years few Presidents have faced this particular problem. The Cleveland sons were too young. So were Teddy Roosevelt's. Wilson's children were daughters. The Hardings were childless. John Coolidge was only a youngster while his father was in office, but even he received a sharp reprimand from Mr. Coolidge on one occasion for breaking into print. The Hoovers have already been discussed. And this brings the matter down to the present incumbent, with as lively a family, surely, as ever turned the White House into a big country estate.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York in 1929 his eldest son James was 22 years old, and finishing Harvard. A few months later he was married and had entered Boston University Law School, and on the side was trying to write insurance. It is not generally known, and is not recorded in the current article about "Jimmy," that Governor Roosevelt very specifically refused to have his son accept a profitable vice-presidency in a New York insurance company at this time, with annual salary said to have been $50,000.

"If you are going into business," he is reported to have told his son, "it will have to be outside of New York." Accordingly son James started his insurance work in Massachusetts, in association with a Harvard instructor, at $50 a week.

With Mr. Roosevelt's rise to the Presidency, James Roosevelt's operations in the insurance field have been extremely profitable. There is no doubt either that there has been a connection between the two. When he later, in 1935, moved away from the insurance field and became President of the National Yeast Company at $25,000 a year, Harold Goldman, an official of the company, was quoted as saying frankly "we did hire him to get a big name for its advertising value and also for the importance of the contacts."

Insurance Activities

The stories of James Roosevelt's insurance activities which are now collected and presented together in the Saturday Evening Post article have mostly appeared already in print, and they have been frankly discussed and admitted for the most part by the Roosevelt family though an entirely different interpretation has been put upon them. In 1936 a strongly anti-New Deal newspaper sent a representative to Boston to sift rumors of graft and "shake-downs," but concluded that there was no substantiating evidence. Mr. Alva Johnston, who makes the new compilation, does not prefer any charge of political favors given or received. His generalization is at once broader and more subtle. Pointing out that in one instance James protested that his name was being misused by another insurance man, Mr. Johnston says. "This was inevitable because Jimmy had placed himself in an ambiguous position."

James Roosevelt resigned from the firm of Roosevelt and Sargent as of Jan. 1, 1937, but is understood to have pushed his own operations vigorously since.

The immensity of some of the accounts may be gathered from the reported $2,000,000 policy written for George Washington Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company; the fire insurance policies of the National Distillers Products Corporation, which vary between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 a year, and similar accounts. Some of the biggest companies of the country are reported to have switched their accounts to the President's son.

Liquor Cargoes

The activity of James Roosevelt and of Joseph P. Kennedy, now Ambassador to London, in insuring liquor cargoes caused a flood of rumors, and Joseph H. Choate, a Republican, was asked by the President to investigate them as chairman of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration. Mr. Choate examined the evidence and found that James had not used any influence in the issuance of permits for liquor imports.

Boiling it all down, then, it is a question of propriety and degree and not of any outright misuse of influence. Most people will agree that the sons of Presidents have a right to their own lives and their own livlihoods. But many people will feel it a matter of considerable concern when a young man goes out, and at the constant risk of misconception, wrings hundreds of thousands of dollars from a profession in a few years which it has taken decades for some of the more experienced members to master.

Estimates of "Jimmie's" income run from $250,000 to $2,000,000 a year. Even allowing for the natural exaggeration of his unsuccessful rivals, the amount is certainly large.

Herbert Hoover, smote his desk, and cried, "The boy has to earn a living!"—and most people will agree with him. But how big a living should a President's son reasonably expect, balanced between his own efforts and unearned increment because he is a President's son.

Scots Invite Europe's Yachtsmen to Regatta

© Arthur Lamsley; Associated Press

The Firth of Clyde Affords a Noble Setting

Upper—Head of Loch Long and Ben Lomond. Below—Yachts in the Six-Meter Class With Sails Filled, Skimming Over the Surface of a Choppy Sea

Two weeks of racing give opportunity for contests in numerous classes, with a feature in long sail for deep-sea yachts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, June 29—Scottish yachtsmen, members of the 13 yacht clubs around the Firth of Clyde, have organized an International Regatta with two weeks of racing which begins today in conjunction with the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow. An invitation to attend the regatta was sent to every yacht club in Europe.

Yachtsmen from Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and big fleets from Southern England, as well as from North and South Ireland, have entered for the many classes. And for deep-sea yachts a race has been organized from Falmouth in the English Channel to the Clyde, via Kingstown, Eire, to gather the Irish yachtsmen, a distance of 500 nautical miles.

Will Visit Exhibition

Flag officers of the Clyde Yachts Clubs are giving an official welcome to the European yachtsmen at the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, Hunter's Quay, today. Part of the ceremony is to be the hoisting of flags representing the countries of visiting yachtsmen. The Committee of the Empire Exhibition is entertaining European yachtsmen July 6, when a break has been arranged in the racing to allow yachtsmen to visit the Empire Exhibition and receive its hospitality.

The International Regatta in the Firth of Clyde is to be the greatest yachting festival ever staged in Scottish waters. A big fleet of every type and tonnage of racing yacht has entered the lists, and it is expected that more than 300 yachts will take part in the racing each day. International competition will be strongest in the Eight and Six Meter Classes, and in the Dragon Class when a fleet of at least 40 is expected to answer the starter's gun.

Special Race for Ketches

A picturesque feature of the regattas is to be the racing among the big cruising yachts, mostly ketches of upward of 150 tons. Scotland possesses the finest fleet of cruising ketches in Europe.

In the absence of the J Class this season, the Twelve Meters will be the chief class of international racing yachts attending the regattas. A fleet of six of these vessels is making the voyage north.

Sailing in the Firth of Clyde is considered to equal the best in the world. More than 80 race courses are offered so as to give the best sailing according to the prevailing wind on the regatta day. The water is deep, there are no rocks, mud-banks, or too adverse tides. The beauty of the surrounding mountains and lochs in the Firth of Clyde is renowned throughout the world.

Two N. Y. City C. I. O. Unions Enjoined in Picketing Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—What is being termed as the most drastic injunction rendered against labor since the passage of the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction law in 1935 was handed down here yesterday by Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo of the Supreme Court against two Committee of Industrial Organization affiliates.

The injunction, which "permanently" enjoins the unions from picketing the Busch Jewelry Company chain, was justified by Judge Cotillo on the grounds that the union pickets had committed "numerous acts of misconduct" jeopardizing the public peace.

The Federal anti-injunction act, while it does not establish an unqualified prohibition of injunctions against labor, does restrict the use of the injunction to instances where "substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow unless the relief request is granted."

Justice Cotillo argued that injury of this magnitude might have resulted in this case, citing 100 acts by the pickets which, he termed, illegal and anti-social. Thus, he asserted, the pickets had threatened customers with violence, had collected money from Busch creditors and pocketed it, they had forcibly restrained a cashier from coming to work, had shouted, or written on placards, offensive statements against the employers, and had sought to stir up racial animosities.

Samuel M. Sacher, counsel to the union, declared that all labor would "be shocked by the ruling," and that he would seek a review as speedily as possible. Unless a special session of the Appellate Division were summoned, this could not happen until next October.

Judge Cotillo's opinion concluded with the observation that:

"In labor's forward march and its growing recognition for the necessity of co-operation between all groups within the social order in order to develop the public weal, there is no place for the use of threats, for strong-arm methods, for deceitful practices, and the abuse of women."

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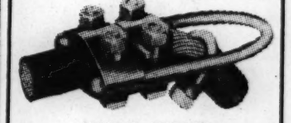

JOHN H. GLEDHILL
400 Bethlehem Pike, Phila., Pa.

Rebuilding Society on Peace Plan Advised

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 29—North America's "Parliament of Research," convening here, heard Stuart A. Rice of the United States Central Statistical Board call upon men of the natural and social sciences to join their efforts in a campaign to reconstruct a social organization, national and international, that can function and produce for the well-being and improvement of all mankind.

This week's symposium is a continuation of discussions begun at the December meeting of the Association in Indianapolis, on the question of what research can do to rectify the present economic and political chaos existing throughout the world.

"Standards of living in the United States," he said, "are inadequate. One third of the nation is ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-housed, while the industries related to the provision of food, clothing, and housing operate at a low ebb. This suggests that greater possibilities of improving standards of living are to be found in improvements in distribution and in perfecting social and economic organization, rather than in expansions of production and in further applications of science to productive enterprise.

"The industrial revolution introduced new and increasing complexities into the social mechanism and produced stresses and strains within the international structure. It was hoped that the World War would result in improvements on social organization and in relieving international tensions. These hopes have been disappointed. The world now confronts two hazards; a catastrophic breakdown in social organization, and a slow disintegration of social organization."

War, as he looked at it, has often served in the past as a force for social unification and progress; but the character of war has so changed that such phrases as "the war to end war," or "the war to make the world safe for democracy" have become fallacies.

"We whistle," said he, "and believe that 'it can't happen here.' This keeps up our courage. I believe that we must do more. Natural science and social science must join their efforts in undertaking the realistic task of constructing social organization, national and international, that can function and produce for the well-being and improvement of all mankind."

Resources Plentiful

Adding up the "World's Natural Resources," Frank E. Lathe of the Canadian National Research Council found that most of the widely used chemical elements now known, are present in the earth's crust in sufficient quantity to satisfy man's needs for all times. "Of the metals," he said, "aluminum, iron, calcium, potassium, sodium and magnesium are the most abundant.

"The natural resources become most significant when considered in relation to man's needs. Available food supplies are more than sufficient for the present population, and it is reassuring to know that a major increase in production is readily possible.

"Clothing can be produced in quantities adequate for all reasonable needs of mankind, regardless of the population. For shelter, there are still large supplies of wood, and the scientific care of forests and reforestation could extend these greatly. Mineral raw material for the provision of shelter are available in any quantity desired."

Mr. Lathe likewise stressed the need for world peace. "Thanks largely to science and technology," he said, "food supplies are likely to be adequate for a population at least three to four times that of today, provided a suitable solution to the problem of distribution, can be found.

Mutual Dependence

"The world as a whole need fear no shortage for an indefinite period of raw materials for clothing, shelter, heat power, and the principal necessities and luxuries of life. Individually, however, many nations have inadequate supplies of a number of important raw materials; the situation is such as to emphasize the extreme mutual dependence of all nations, except the United States, the British Empire, and Russia; and as population increases, this situation will be intensified. The highest standards of living can be attained only through world peace and international co-operation."

In the technical session yesterday, Prof. Heber D. Curtis of the University of Michigan pointed out in his paper the peculiarities of navigation near the North Pole, where astronomical data becomes highly uncertain. From a re-examination of Admiral Peary's observations, he reaches the conclusion that he was a navigator of great skill and that his observations were of high accuracy, omitting no precautions that would be required in modern navigation. A further conclusion was that there can be no doubt now but that Peary's Camp Jesup was situated less than five miles from the earth's pole of rotation, and that he sledged to within at least three fourths of a mile of it.

The Dominion Astrophysical Observatory staff prepared a number of papers on technical subjects, which were presented by the director, Dr. W. E. Harper. In addition, Dr. Harper was invited to give a special paper on the "History of Astronomy in Canada."

Way Sought to Call Women Northward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, June 29

Canadian natural scientists working to extend Dominion habitable territory as far north as possible, find, according to W. D. Albright, that whereas significant cropping results can be obtained along the Mackenzie System north of the sixtieth parallel of latitude, their greater problem is to convince prospective settler's wives.

Crab apples have ripened on 10-foot trees at Great Slave Lake, potatoes yielded well at Fort Simpson, and beyond the Arctic Circle cereals have ripened. Now the Dominion Experimental Substation must find out how petunias and geraniums will do in the northland.

South Preparing ICC Rate Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Supporting the Southeastern Governors' Conference in its plea to be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Buffalo, N. Y., July 12 for equality of freight rates for the South, businessmen of this city met here recently to decide upon ways and means of aiding in the issue.

H. Lane Young, Eugene Harrington, and Arthur Harris, prominent Atlanta citizens, were chosen to canvass Atlanta business and industry in an effort to raise at least $10,000 in funds for the rate contest.

Mayor Hartsfield stressed the fact that discriminatory freight rates must be removed in the South, as southern industries "have been in a rate fight for their very existence, not just to make a little more profit."

Mediation Plan Ends Carpet Plant Strike

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Employees of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, who struck seven weeks ago in protest against a 10 per cent wage cut, returned to work under an arbitration plan they approved Saturday.

Approximately 1,000 workers entered the factory on the day shift, Plant Superintendent James Donnelly reported.

No demonstration accompanied the resumption of work. Representatives of the C. I. O.-affiliated textile workers organizing committee, which called the strike May 11, were posted at entrances to the plant, however, and distributed applications for union membership to all workers.

The strikers returned to work under an agreement to accept the wage cut temporarily and to abide by the decision of an arbiter as to whether the reduction or any part of it should be restored.

Ocean's 'Brakes' Weather Key

LA JOLLA, Calif., June 29 (AP)—A huge set of brakes which the ocean applies to the water is one of the keys to long-range weather forecasting.

One type of these ocean brakes consists of great eddies. They are as large around as the City of Chicago and 1,000 to several thousand feet deep. How they work was described yesterday by Dr. Harald U. Sverdrup, Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California.

Connection between these brakes and the weather is suggested by the fact that ocean eddies are about the same dimensions as eddies of the atmosphere. The latter serve to mix warm and cold air.

The ocean eddies are one of the factors which make oceans vast heat-regulating machines. Waters of different saltiness and densities meet in these bowls and modify each other.

For study of ocean "brakes" the waters off the California coast are said to offer greater contrasts in short distance than anywhere else on earth.

That coast is swept by a cold current from Alaska. But all along the coast, close inshore, and about 600 to 1,000 feet deep, is a warmer current, believed to come from equatorial regions. The cold current is the dominating one.

Samples taken at depths of around 1,000 feet show the cold current changing its character. It gets warmer, loses some of its oxygen and takes on more salt. It does this by great eddies that mix it with the warm equatorial current, which has less oxygen and more salt.

Oceanographers have asked whether these deep eddies are inherent sea mechanisms, or whether they are influenced by the atmosphere. Dr. Sverdrup believes the winds have great effect and that there is interlocking between the atmosphere and these oceanic eddy "brakes."

Long range weather forecasting may become a practical possibility when the interaction is clearly understood.

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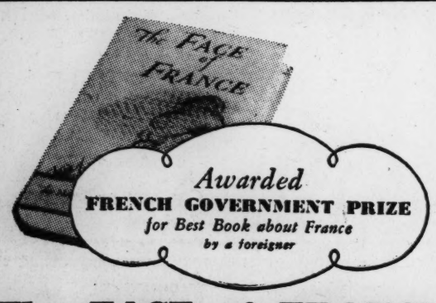

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Adult Training Is Urged as Aid To Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Innovations in adult training are needed to make effective the work of American schools and to preserve democracy against the threat of totalitarianism. This is the view of Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, as voiced before the National Education Association's seventy-sixth annual convention here this week.

"America is civically illiterate, and if we want to make democracy work, it will be necessary to interest citizens in their government and thereby teach them how it operates," Dr. Studebaker told delegates attending an evening session of the convention at the Hotel Commodore last night. "There is no value in trying to run a country like this on an aggregation of ignorance at the ballot box."

Discussion forums, regional libraries, and vocational training for public service were among the instruments of instruction which the Commissioner recommended. The Federal Government stood ready to assist communities in improving their plans for adult education, he said.

"Dictators don't want such a sharing of ideas as this program would provide, but democracies must deliberately undertake to encourage the exchange of information and opinion," Dr. Studebaker continued. "It is no longer sensible to depend upon elementary and secondary education for training in citizenship."

Fifteen thousand persons from all parts of the United States are here to attend the convention. Seven hundred addresses, including one by President Roosevelt, were scheduled on 125 programs during the five days. The theme of the gathering is "Education's Responsibility in Promoting World Citizenship."

Wide World

Virginia Sappington of Kansas

Receives a Life Membership in the National Education Association From Dr. J. W. Crabtree, Secretary Emeritus, for Leading Her Pupils to Safety When a Tornado Approached Her School

Forecasting a vast improvement in the standards and technique of education, Dr. Studebaker suggested that the Federal Government, States, and local communities form a "three-way partnership" to provide millions of adults with more extensive instruction.

Remove Illiteracy

"Putting 'first things first,' the most important step is to remove illiteracy and Americanize foreign-born adults," he declared. "There are four million non-citizens in the country who should be given the best possible opportunity to understand and appreciate America.

"Meanwhile, every person should be trained in some vocation and taught how to make a living. Many may need to be re-trained. Even the trained person not able to find a job is better than one without a vestige of skill."

The Federal Commissioner attacked what he described as the inability of many schools to fit graduates for services which society was willing to buy. Both on adolescent and adult levels, he declared, educational institutions were "dodging the issue" by providing instruction easy to teach rather than the best suited to the needs of the student and the state.

"I'd like to see the day when schools would be required to give an account of their batting average in placing graduates in jobs," he continued. "Nothing would cause a more realistic approach to the educational problem or be more stimulating to the student."

World citizenship, viewed as a political condition, is still a dream for the future, and has even been set back by recent trends, but in the sense of "world-mindedness" it is realizable today. Thomas Munro, Curator of Education at the Cleveland Museum of Art, assured delegates at the second general evening session in the Hippodrome.

"Art often contributes to world citizenship," Mr. Munro said. "Popular arts particularly have helped destroy narrow sectionalism in America, and may do the same in the future by helping to promote international unity.

"Commercial self-interest often forces the products of art, such as motion pictures, to develop an international viewpoint for fear of offending foreign markets. They also avoid offense to religious groups, capital, and labor. While the result often is insipid, sometimes it produces art of universal appeal."

Contribution of Music

Discussing the contribution of music to world citizenship, Will Earhart, Director of Music in the Public Schools of Pittsburgh, suggested that since music voiced "broad, universal states of feeling, dependent upon no specific conditions of time and place that might tend toward division and disunity," it had become a language for that worldess understanding by which men come to comprehend the hearts of their fellow men.

"Violent reactions to human happenings are incompatible with the golden voice of music," he said.

Pearl Buck, author, speaking on the same panel, found that as an aid to world citizenship, literature was most likely to be effective as it changed the thinking of the individual. If people read good literature, and learn to love it, they should thereby know themselves and others better and have more profound ideas on human behavior, she said.

With the ballot boxes open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., voting was in progress today to decide which of three candidates should be the new N. E. A. President. Those nominated were William H. Holmes, Superintendent of Schools at Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Reuben T. Shaw of Northeast High School, Philadelphia, and Charles O. Williams, Secretary of the Indiana State Teachers' Association. R. E. Offenhauer, President of Bowling Green State University, Ohio, is unopposed for Treasurer.

Tax Propaganda Questioned

While results of the voting will not be made known until tomorrow, Dr. Holmes, who has the support of New York teachers, is believed to have a strong lead for the presidency.

Condemnation of propaganda for "indiscriminate reduction of taxation", features the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which will be presented to the representative assembly for action tomorrow. Taxes should not be cut without consideration of social needs, the resolution said.

The Committee recommended likewise that the Federal Government participate to a greater extent in the support of public education but without exercising control over educational policies.

Standard resolutions opposing teachers' loyalty oaths and reaffirming full tenure for teachers were included in the list. Educational publicity should be expanded, the Committee thought. A continued study of the problem of adjusting the supply of adequately trained teachers to the demand for jobs also was asked.

Nye Holds Lead In North Dakota Senate Contest

FARGO, N. D., June 29 (AP)—U. S. Senator Gerald P. Nye held a commanding lead over Gov. William Langer in their fight for the Republican nomination for Senator as returns straggled in from yesterday's primary election.

The Nye-Langer contest highlighted an election fought mainly on issues of State Government, and threw into the shade a Democratic contest in which only a few of the candidates faced opposition.

Senator Nye's running mate on the "Progressive Republican" ticket, opposed to Governor Langer's Non-Partisan League slate, was Lieut-Gov. T. H. H. Thoresen, who was leading Governor Langer's candidate, John Hagan, Agricultural Commissioner, in the race for nomination as Governor.

Returns from 595 of the state's 2,260 precincts for the Republican nomination for Senator gave Senator Nye 36,667 and Governor Langer 23,645. In the Republican Governor nomination, 487 precincts gave Lieutenant Governor Thoresen 23,067 and Mr. Hagan 18,945.

Both of North Dakota's Representatives in Congress, Usher L. Burdick and William Lemke, were leading a field of six candidates for the Republican nomination for Congressman, with Mr. Burdick slightly ahead of Mr. Lemke.

Returns from 358 precincts gave Mr. Burdick 14,665; Mr. Lemke 13,613; Sivert W. Thompson 8,069; Henry G. Owen 7,879; C. F. Kelsch 7,217, and John Field 1,047.

On the Democratic side, only a few votes had been counted as election officials concentrated on the Republican ballots. Candidates of the "regular" organization were running ahead of opponents backed by a "Progressive" group or seeking nomination as independents.

Returns from 78 precincts for the Democratic nomination for Senator gave J. J. Nygaard, "Regular," 1,459; Halvor Halvorson, Independent, 413; and E. A. Johanssen, "Progressive" 133. The same number of precincts for Democratic nomination for Governor gave the Regular candidate, John Moses, 1,930 and his Progressive opponent, Oliver Rosenberg, 119.

In the Democratic race for the House of Representatives, 78 precincts gave Max Strehlow, Regular, 1,045; H. I. Henry, also a Regular, 950, and Alfred S. Dale, Progressive, 832.

North Dakota's two Representatives in Congress are elected at large, with two to be nominated from each party.

Low Shelter Belt Protects Cotton In U. S. Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLOW, Okla.—A farmer near here used to have to wait until late spring to plant his cotton because the winds would tear it from the soil if it was put in earlier. Today shelter-belt trees on his land are only 10 and 12 feet high, but even this much protection has made it possible for him to plant much earlier.

Another farmer near Blair reports that a sandstorm blew almost everything off his land except where it was protected by the strip of trees planted under the Federal shelter-belt plan in 1936.

Some 10,500,000 trees have been planted in western Oklahoma alone since 1936. While the Federal project has been curtailed to the extent of virtual liquidation in some areas, it is expected that by 1940 some 7,000,000 more trees will have been planted in this area. The trees come from a Government nursery near Mangum. As they are grown from seed under actual weather conditions to be met in the future, loss has become negligible.

Trees are planted close together, several kinds in a strip, and as the trees grow they are topped so that the foliage will be bushy to barricade against the wind, and serve as a sieve to prevent washing.

Negro Poet's Old Home Made a State Museum

DAYTON, Ohio, June 29 (AP) After 32 years, the home of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Negro poet, has become his memorial. The frame house was dedicated as a State museum June 27.

Dr. George Edmund Haynes of New York, Secretary of the Race Relations Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, eulogized Dunbar as a "poet of nature" whose talent "reached almost to genius."

Compulsory Inoculation

PARIS, June 28 (AP)—The Government today ordered compulsory inoculation of children against diphtheria. Under the new law all children must be inoculated between their second and third year. All school children under 14 years old must furnish proof of inoculation before they will be admitted to school during the current year.

The Gettysburg Address

By Abraham Lincoln

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

National Unity Underlies Reunion of Blue and Gray

(Continued from Page 1)

be a 'celebration' of the anniversary of that engagement but an observance, a patriotic recognition of the events that transpired at Gettysburg in 1863."

Symbolic of this forward-looking, constructive viewpoint is dedication of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial "to the memory of every man, woman and child, North and South, who participated in any way in the War Between the States." Their memories are consecrated, not to war, but to the welding of "a closer spirit of friendliness and good-fellowship."

Senator John S. Rice, chairman of the Pennsylvania State Commission, said, "This is the first time since the war that the entire country joins in paying tribute to their fellows. Everything possible has been done to make the veterans comfortable and we are sure that the Blue and Gray will surely enjoy this final reunion."

Bridged by Unity of Interests

Reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg symbolizes gradual healing of a breach that was as long in opening as it has been in closing. In short, the story of sectionalism as between North and South in the United States is one as old as the nation; hence the successful drawing together of the states above and below the Mason and Dixon line during the past several decades is an indication that other less serious cleavages than the question of slavery and a conflict of economic viewpoints, such cleavages as those between East and West or between classes, can be bridged and overcome with unity of interests.

After the bitter and exhausting years of war the South was left badly broken. A haggard remnant of soldiery went back to rebuild with bare hands a civilization whose props had been knocked from under it. The wealth of the South was gone; its people had not merely a little money, but literally none at all after Confederate currency was wiped out. Plantations were run down, factories worn out, man power spent, families shattered, and on this ruin a whole new social order must be built. The Negroes were free now, but largely landless and helpless, a race in some communities more numerous than their former masters and the "poor whites" put together.

Growth of Mutual Understanding

There lay the origins of the sharecropper problem which exists down to the present day. Gratifyingly, there is more of an interest, and a more sympathetic and intelligent interest, on the part of the North in the problems of the South now than there was for many years after the war. A novel of Reconstruction times from a southern viewpoint becomes a national best seller. Philanthropic foundations pour northern money into schools to aid the South in its tremendous task of educational reconstruction.

Southern boys have gone north in great numbers in search of business opportunity, and while this represents a loss to the South, they have contributed to an understanding of southern problems.

Meanwhile the economic rebuilding of the South has gone on apace. Starting slowly, the industrialization of the South has accelerated materially in the last generation. Northern capital has gone there. Southern capital has rehabilitated itself. Textile factories have grown huge and newer industries are being introduced, as, for example, paper making from southern pine. The value of products manufactured in the South increased from approximately 15 per cent of the national output in 1909 to nearly 19 per cent in 1935.

Gains in Southern Agriculture

It would be better if as much could be said for southern agriculture. Some gains have been made—in output, in diversification of crops and in soil conservation. But more, according to authorities, are needed, particularly in the preservation of soil fertility. Cultivation by slave labor was a wasteful agriculture and so has been much of that which followed slavery days.

But education is making strides in the South, education of the colored as well as the white youth. With it there is a marked improvement in inter-racial relations. The number of lynchings has declined markedly in recent years; southern leaders have helped encourage Negro education; many of them recognize the cogency of the advice of Gerald Johnson in "The Wasted Land" to treat Negro labor as a southern asset.

The passing of the recent national minimum wage and maximum hour law is in some respects as much a mark of the economic reunion of North and South as the Gettysburg reunion is a celebration of military and political unification. Long after that unification had been recorded on maps and in statutes a wide difference in standards of living existed.

Southern Members of Congress believed this inequality could not even yet be leveled out in a stroke, but they assented to a measure which contemplates eventual evening up of wage levels in the two sections. To this, the mingling of G. A. R. and U. C. V. adds one more touch of cement for the bonds of national unity.

Lessons Hailed In School Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—In terms of "a gardening experience for every child in America" because "the youth who tills a garden has to become a conqueror," the importance of keeping the school garden in the educational budget had strong urging by speakers before the 42-year-old School Garden Association of America here this week. This is an allied group of the National Education Association, and its aims were hailed by Wheeler McMillen, President of the Farm Chemurgic Council and Editor of Country Home magazine, as of national import, both economic and social.

"In the light of the enticing possibilites for security and wealth that clearly reside in proper understanding of the uses of the soil," Mr. McMillen said, "would it not be fortunate if the youth of America could be more generally and more thoroughly instructed in this most fundamental respect?

"The youth who tills a garden has to become a conqueror. He must in the beginning wisely guard against poor soil, poor seeds, and poor preparation. He has to wage a vigilant battle against the competition of weeds. He must take the hazard of weather, or learn how to overcome it."

School gardens were introduced in the United States by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1890.

Plan for Schools To Train Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—A movement to bring consumer education into the public schools, that would train pupils to see "from both sides of the counter" got under way at a joint discussion of the Consumers National Federation and the Business Education Division of the National Education Association.

Dr. D. E. Montgomery, of Washington, Consumer's Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said the school could strengthen consumer judgment through standardized, easily understood descriptions of consumer goods, more truthful advertising, facts about labor conditions, and adequate weights-and-measures laws.

"In teaching what goods are made of and what they are good for," he told the group, "we must also teach prospective household buyers to inquire into the mysteries of the marketplace, the factory, and the economic system that produces these goods and makes them what they are, or fails to produce them or to make them better.

"When we teach business students how to get ready for their jobs, let's teach them also to look at business from the other side of the counter, so that they may have the benefit of that critical outlook which a consumer point of view is likely to give them."

Introduction of the new training in terms to benefit the children of the "$20-a-week man" was urged by speakers for home economics, social, commercial, and mathematics classes.

Atlantic City Boardwalk Reaches 68th Birthday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29—Atlantic City's Boardwalk, noted as the first in the world, has passed its sixty-eighth anniversary. The first section of the "Walk" was completed on June 26, 1870, when, for lack of municipal funds, the city paid the $5,000 bill in scrip. It was built in sections to extend from the Lighthouse to the Seaview Excursion House, and was laid on the sand in some places, in others on short supports to be taken up and carried back to safety during stormy tides.

Women Advise Radio Standard Be Kept Above Censorship

News in Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clubwomen organized into listeners' groups by means of the Women's National Radio Committee recently served notice to the National Association of Broadcasters, which has just appointed Neville Miller as its President, that "freedom of the air will be maintained as long as the broadcasting companies prove themselves worthy of that freedom."

Though the women's group does not favor Federal censorship, it can muster and direct public opinion as a type of "moral suasion" to keep up the standards of radio programs.

Mr. Miller known as the "flood Mayor" of Louisville, succeeded Mark Etheridge, temporary President, as President of the N. A. B. Although radio circles frown on the tendency to label him a "czar," he will hold much the same position and exercise the same authority as Judge Landis does for baseball and Will Hays for the motion pictures. Mr. Miller will have the task of advising radio stations and networks on broad public policies, some of which may involve the voluntary improvement of radio programs.

A former law school dean, Mr. Miller leaves the post of assistant to the President of Princeton University to take the $30,000 job as head of the Broadcasters. Mr. Miller will be called upon frequently to consult with groups like the Women's National Radio Committee. This latter group was founded and is headed by Mme. Yolanda Mero-Irion, as Chairman, and Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottaway, President of the National Council of Women, as vice-chairman. Among the programs which Madame Mero-Irion was instrumental in starting over the networks was the "Rising Musical Stars" talent contest of the past season.

On censorship and the recent attempts of broadcasters to head off Federal supervision of programs, the Women's committee spoke thus:

"If they will more critically scan the programs submitted to them before they are put on the air, if they will limit more carefully the kinds of products which may be advertised, if they will shorten the time of advertising blurbs, if they will establish yardsticks by which the fine quality and good taste of all programs can be maintained, and will themselves establish still higher standards for programs . . . they will prove conclusively that there is no need for censorship of the air."

One in 500

There's a boy living out in the country near Goderich, Ontario, who is one radio richer today. He is Wilfred Beattie, winner of General Electric's balloon contest held last month in connection with the dedication of its new 625-foot antenna for WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. At that time 500 balloons were released, each with a tag attached asking the finder to return it to company's headquarters. Not many days after, balloons started arriving from all directions. They came from New York, Vermont, and several from Canada.

Goderich is over 400 miles as the crow flies from Schenectady, where the balloons were released. One of the balloons had been blown that distance coming down on the shores of Lake Huron, near where the Beatties live. After waiting some time, the company decided that no other from a farther distance could be turned in, and so the prize of the new radio goes to the Ontario boy.

It was not expected that all balloons would be returned, but it was thought that one in particular would bring a reply if found. It had a gold tag attached, and the finder was promised a radio set no matter how near or far it was found from the "takeoff." It is still missing. So there's still a chance for a new radio for somebody who stumbles on a deflated balloon bearing a gold identification mark.

Antennas Put Indoors

"Fishpole" antennas which have become a fairly popular reception device for automobile sets may be moved into the house and cause the disappearance of roof-top antennas. Philco, according to Sayre Ramsdell, president, has introduced this type of antenna to its sets. Presumably fastened to the set itself, the specially constructed rod will reach up 12 feet for rooms with ceilings of that height.

Claimed for this antenna by Philco are protection from power line circuit noises, from lightning damage, and from electrical storm static. Philco reported reception conditions ideal for this vertical antenna since most modern stations today send out their programs over a vertical radiating mast.

Canadian Club Plans Ausable Chasm Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Arrangements are being made for the Young Men's Canadian Club of Montreal to make an international good-will tour to Ausable Chasm, N. Y.

After an inspection of the chasm, the group will participate in a program that includes international golf matches, swimming races, and sight-seeing. In the evening, a dinner will be held in the hotel, at which the guest speaker will be Thomas F. Conway, former Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York. His subject will be cordial relations between United States and Canada.

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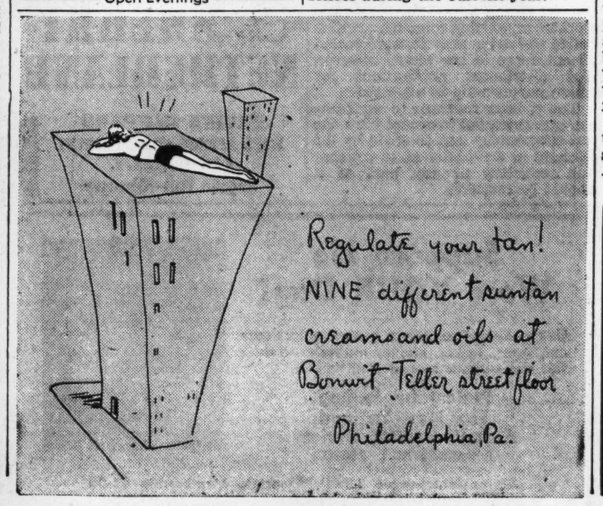

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Airway 'All-In Service' Covers Hotels and Tips

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Fifth in a Series of Articles

A flying boat, the Cordelia, started this morning on the greatest number of miles covered in any one day along the Imperial Airways route. It pierced the thick fog over the English channel like a needle passing through a square of silk. It scudded over France to the deep blue Mediterranean, swung over mountainous Corsica, drank great gulps of gasoline near Rome for its luncheon, turned its back on Brindisi, and now is tirelessly winging its way above the Ionian Sea to Athens for dinner—1807 miles in 14 hours.

And I am on that airplane beginning a flight around the world which will end in London when Pan American Airways sends its first passenger ship across the Atlantic. I have looked from the air on Beaugency where Joan of Arc defeated the English in 1429 and on tiny Elba where Napoleon, who did not defeat the English, stayed as an exile. And I have a new respect for these British and for their intense concentration on the task in hand.

The trip actually began late in the afternoon of the day before in London with a valedictory from a white-haired man with a row of medals across his chest. He was grateful for a tip, more grateful than it seemed he should have to be, so I said lightly, "You might try stopping the rain for me."

His reply was, "Ah, but the sun does shine from time to time, doesn't it?"

The sun was shining as I walked down the platform in Waterloo Station, found that there was no waiting for anyone or anything, just a step on the scales in the baggage car for me, a check on the weight of my baggage, and the word that "everything else will be tended to in the car."

It was my introduction to Imperial Airways' "all-in service," which means that everything is included with your ticket, every meal which you eat, every hotel room in which you sleep, your shoes shined, your baggage transported, your tips paid, not a penny extra from your own pocket so long as you don't break your journey. Only if you stop over more than the stipulated night that the airplane is in port, which I intend to do fairly frequently, then you are on your own for the entire period of your stay.

We had dinner while the train sped from London to Southampton and a special engine pulled our coach from Southampton station to the port and the hotel where we spent the night. When we registered we were given cards, which are to be duplicated at every stop along the way—the hour at which we will be called. the hour at which baggage will be picked up, the hour at which we fly. We got in addition personal letters from the airport manager. The gale had been so severe over the sea that our plane had not been docked. We might be quite certain that everything possible would be done to expedite the journey, but there might be delay.

I remember the letter received that very morning with a maternal admonition. I was positively not to start unless the weather was propitious. To which I had replied tersely, "I won't because the airplane won't."

Athens by Dinner Time

Here was proof of my words. The rumor ran that we should start late this morning and sleep the night in Corfu. Immediately I was certain that I had always wanted to stay in Corfu and I was almost disappointed when the rap came on the door at 4 o'clock this morning and a tray was handed in. Because a start on time means Athens by dinner time.

There was no fanfare about our taking off. No long rolling call as in the United States, "plane for Athens, Basra, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore."

There was no second weighing. I might have filled my pockets with rocks at Southampton for all anyone appeared to know. We stepped from the automobile to the pier, and from the pier along a narrow gangway to the airplane and the take-off came immediately.

Once the channel was crossed breakfast was served, a hot meal prepared in the company's kitchen and sent on board in thermos containers. The fruit, cereal, bacon and eggs, and hot drink were an adequate promise of the breakfasts, luncheons, mid-morning and mid-afternoon "snacks" which are a feature of airplane travel along the line.

Presently the pilot came to stand at the promenade space along the side of the main cabin. As we watched France's patchwork quilt of fields he ventured the prediction that we were flying at 7,000 feet. And as the ship sailed down the Rhone Valley, past Avignon and to the Mediterranean, he said, "watch the way the caps break on the swells. That is how we judge the winddrift. This one is coming from the northeast and at about 15 miles an hour."

A Walk Near Marseille

The first stop for inspection and refueling was at Marignane, near Marseille, and since I had been obliged to get a transit visa for France I thought that I might as well use it for a walk. Which I did. But there was no walking at Lake Bracciano, near Rome. Italy had required no visas of us, but we were herded within a narrow rope barrier on the shore with "the army" in the person of a soldier armed with a gun to watch us. Very solemnly and never taking his hand from the gun he shepherded us from the airplane to the shore, and back to our seats. Then as he rose from sealing the emergency exit, he grinned and said "good-by."

We ate cold chicken and salad with one eye on the snow-capped Apennines and then at Brindisi where the coast bristles with anti-aircraft listening posts and every monument is a platform for an anti-aircraft gun, we had to be inspected by the passport control and each passenger's name, age, and business carefully noted in a big book.

Now as we go over the sea to the people on boats and islands our airplane must seem as small as does our new passenger to us, a fly which joined us uninvited at Brindisi and now sincerely regrets its temerity. However it is the only passenger who is not glad to be along and of each of the rest of us it may be said truthfully "all is well."

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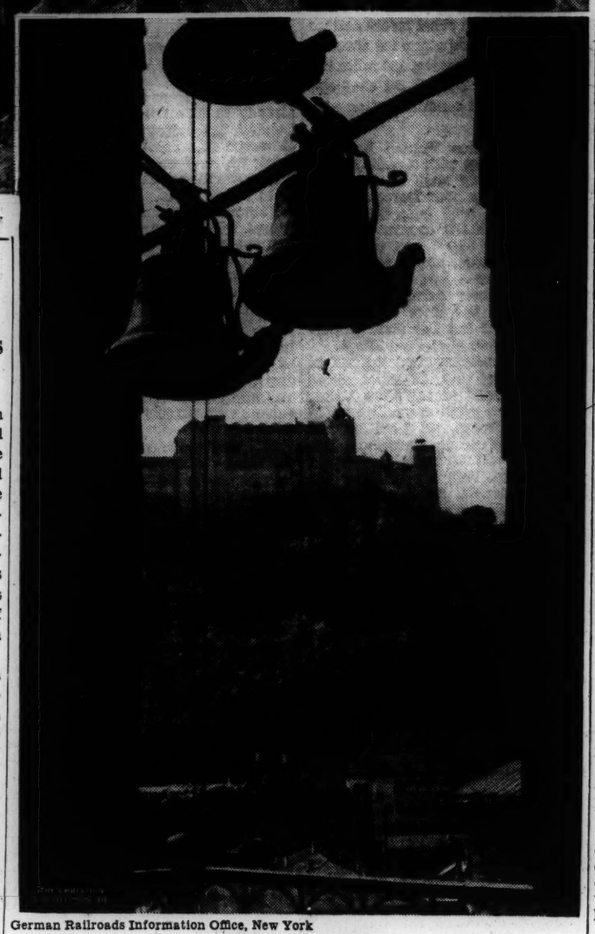

German Railroads Information Office, New York
Bell Tower at Salzburg
Through the Arch Can Be Seen the Old Fortress of Hohen Salzburg

Lamonts Picture Russia as Utopia Of Joy and Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—A Utopian picture of dancing in the streets, full employment, and a countryside bursting with milk and honey had been sketched of Soviet Russia here today by Mr. and Mrs. Corliss Lamont, who returned from that country yesterday on board the steamship Aquitania. Mr. Lamont is chairman of the American Friends of Soviet Russia, and the son of Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in J. P. Morgan and Company.

Mr. Lamont based his conclusion that the Soviet Union was exceptionally prosperous and happy in part upon capacity attendance at movies, operas, and ballets, an actual undersupply of skilled technicians, the fact that "any able-bodied man desiring employment can get it, and a great increase in consumer goods and construction. He also found that, as in Italy, the trains run on time, and that services in hotels, restaurants, and transportation conveyances have vastly improved over the pioneer days of the Communistic regime. Furthermore Russian crowds were more presentable today, he observed, commodity goods production rises having given them more "feeling for style."

Purges Are Purged

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP)—Red Star, the official Army newspaper, recently disclosed an intensive purge in the political ranks of the Army in the drive to Bolshevize Russia's soldiers.

The paper reported that the "offspring" of Jan Gamarnik, former Vice-Commissar for War and Navy, Gen. B. M. Feldman, and General Bulin had been "uprooted" during the past four months.

Gamarnik committed suicide a year ago; Feldman was executed for treason, and the fate of Bulin, former Vice-Commander of the White Russian military district, is unknown.

The drive apparently was led by Lev Makhlis, chief of the Army's political bureau.

"The Central Administration is cleaning out despised hangers-on of enemies, political doubtful people, and those incapable of solving the task of Bolshevizing the Army, Red Star said. Young cadres (groups) of party and non-party Bolsheviks are coming into the commissariat."

Red Star's revelations followed stories published in Pravda, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, indicating further purging of Communist leaders in the Ukraine, Soviet outpost against a possible attack from Europe.

Ten party officials were mentioned, mostly by initials, as enemies of the people in an article by M. Burmistenko, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Party. The purge, Mr. Burmistenko indicated, is directed against leaders of previous purges.

"Enemies" were quoted as confessing that they expelled a large number of members of the Communist Party with the intention of arousing anger which would gain recruits for an opposition movement. One unidentified leader was reported to have confessed this was done under the guise of purging regional committees.

Visitors Come to Hear Music But Remain to See Salzburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALZBURG, German Austria—Salzburg is more than a music center. Visitors who come only to hear, usually remain to see.

Narrow thoroughfares, picturesque buildings, oxen in the streets—all are a part of this easygoing town which has retained its old customs and setting in spite of thousands of visitors each year.

Mozart gave his first music works to the world from this little town, and thereby helped to establish it as a center for music lovers. Today Salzburg is known in every music center in the world.

But the townspeople who, clad in leather breeches and mountain boots, saunter through the cobbled streets, seem oblivious of their town's renowned position. In fact, they seem a part of the century which witnessed the building of the neighboring Hohen Salzburg fortress more than 800 years ago.

Salzburg was formerly capital of the Duchy of Salzburg—during the festive eras when Germany was a bundle of little duchies, principalities, and kingdoms.

Since then Salzburg has come under the rule of the Hapsburgs, and then, following the World War, became a city in the independent state. But though the Government has changed, Salzburg has devoted most of its attention to music—a more lasting art.

And so while other sections of the country have increased their tempo to allegro, Salzburg has remained andante. This can be seen readily as one walks through the old section of the city, along the swift, slaty Salzbach River, or under the shadow of the fortress cliff. Or through the churchyard of the Abbey of St. Peter, surrounded by romanesque doors and archways.

The catacombs, thought to date from the third century, overlook a section of the old town. Their appearance of hidden secrets contributes to an already history-steeped surrounding.

In keeping with the town's historic treasures is the natural beauty of the surrounding country. To the north is the Bavarian frontier, skirted by rocky crags, with intermittent Alpine villages or deep green lakes.

So Salzburg has stood inviolate to forces which would modernize its simple peasant conditions. The tourists are accepted as guests; but when they leave, Salzburg settles back to its normal ways as a simple Tirolean town.

Youth Eyes Republican Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Kenneth S. Jones, Baltimore youth, who told an interviewer from the American Youth Commission that his ambition is to be a "Republican politician" had a look-in at the top yesterday.

Hearing of Kenneth through a weekly magazine in which his picture appeared to illustrate findings of the Commission's "youth tell their story," John D. M. Hamilton, Republican National Committee Chairman, sent him a note of encouragement and invited him to spend a day at national headquarters.

Although he wants to be a Republican politician, Kenneth is in the insurance business at the present time. The Youth Commission's study showed that more than half of the young people interviewed in the Maryland study expressed a preference for some other kind of work than that in which they were engaged.

Kenneth has been enthusiastic about politics for some time. In 1936 he distributed leaflets and buttons and made a few talks in behalf of Alfred M. Landon.

At present he is making $12 to $13 a week checking insurance policies and selling one occasionally.

Three years ago when he was 15 he bought a set of drums for $110, earning the money by selling gelatine from house to house.

At a Republican staff meeting, Kenneth found himself sympathetic with an attempt to condense a booklet of "Roosevelt mistakes" from 85 to 65 pages but he doubted if it could be done. "The Roosevelt Administration is making so many mistakes the Republicans can't keep up with writing about them," he explained.

He himself considers the New Deal a threat to youth because "it means high taxes for a long time."

Illinois Plan Shows How to Enjoy Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill—Having spent years in acquiring and building a vast system of wooded parks and country playgrounds, Illinois has set about teaching its people how to use and enjoy them. The State Department of Public Works and Buildings has added a State naturalist to the staff of its Division of Parks.

The Rev. George M. Link, who was chosen, will devote his time to training nature guides for the State's 24 parks—consisting of 13,500 acres, the establishment of an extensive nature-trails area, public lectures, the formation of nature study clubs; and will act as botany and zoology consultant to the State Museum of Natural History.

The two largest parks will have nature guides this summer. Starved Rock State Park near Ottawa in northern Illinois, where the Natural History Survey, of which Dr. Theodore H. Frison is director, has recently placed a guide, and so too has Pere Marquette State Park, near the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers in the southwestern part of the State, where the State Naturalist will have his headquarters, and where he will train nature guides.

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Shaft Honors Finnish-American Friendship

CHESTER, Pa., June 29 (AP)—Robert H. Jackson, United States Solicitor General, accepted from the Republic of Finland today, as an "imperishable" symbol of Finnish-American friendship, a monument raised to seventeenth century Finns who founded this City.

Dr. E. Rudolf W. Holsti, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Finland, in presenting the shaft, said:

"Any person, who, a hundred years or more from now, views this monument, cannot but realize that since June, 1938, there will have been added testimony not necessarily carved in stone, strengthening and broadening those splendid relationships that have existed between our respective nations during the lapse of time."

The monument, he added, "will bear imperishable testimony to the belief of the American and Finnish nations in their democratic institutions and aspirations."

Dr. Holsti led a delegation from the Scandinavian Republic which came to America in company with a Swedish royal party to join with American groups in celebrating the 300th anniversary of the first white settlements in the Deleware River Valley.

Along with Prince Bertil and others of the Swedish group, the visitors from Finland came to Chester to honor their countrymen who three centuries ago set up a colonial outpost on the site of this City and called it "Finland."

Mr. Jackson told the delegation those colonists were "among the foundation stocks of what has become a unique people."

"The colonists," he said, "have long lost their identity as a separate people and are merged with many others in the bloodstream of our Nation—a bloodstream with so many tributaries that America may call most of the world kin."

Describing American society as a "mosaic of minorities," he asserted, "we have no majority at all except as it is made up from time to time through a coalition of many minorities," and added:

"Political majorities are transient and are achieved through fusion of those of many races, creeds, occupations, and economic positions. A political majority thus made up cannot oppress any minor division without frightening away the support of its own constituent parts."

Mr. Jackson told the visitors that Finland's establishment of a democratic government in the Twentieth Century "strengthened our own faith in democracy."

He read a message from President Roosevelt giving the Finnish visitors "assurance that this monument will remain a constant reminder of the value we place in Finnish-American relations."

Finnish Part in Tercentenary: Magazine Section today.

Sweden Finds Another Orator

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—The broad shoulders of handsome Prince Bertil of Sweden bore the burden of royalty alone as Pennsylvania paid tribute to its hardy Swedish and Finnish settlers of three centuries ago.

"The Crown Prince didn't know he was an orator until he came to America 12 years ago," one of the Swedish delegates said. "And now this visit to the United States has shown there is another orator in the royal family."

The young Prince was an overnight guest at the Philadelphia home of Mrs. George H. Earle, mother of Pennsylvania's Governor.

He breakfasted there before starting out for near-by Essington, Pa., where he dedicated a new state park in honor of Johan Printz, the first Governor of seventeenth-century New Sweden—a territory that embraced part of each of the three celebrating states.

From there the program called for him to visit Chester, and then back to a water carnival in Philadelphia, attend the New Jersey tercentenary events, and then arrive in New York to rejoin the Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

Part of the day's ceremonies was the formal opening of the Tercentenary Exhibition of Swedish Art and the Gustavus Hesselius Exhibition at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

The Tercentenary Exhibition was assembled by the Swedish State from rich collections of the Swedish national museums of art, history, and archaeology. It is the first of its size and scope to be seen in this country and has been seen in numerous American cities during the 1937-1938 art seasons. After its display at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the exhibition will be returned to Sweden.

Christian Call Heard by 5,000

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 29 (AP)—The international convention on Christian Education is meeting here with an estimated 5,000 delegates in attendance.

Roy G. Ross of Chicago, General Secretary of the International Council of Religious Education, which is conducting the week-long meeting, described it as the most representative gathering of Protestantism ever held.

The council embraces 40 Protestant denominations, 29 state councils, and 12 interdenominational agencies.

In the opening address, the President, Albert W. Beaven, of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y., declared that Christianity offered the most constructive answer to life's deepest need.

"Our most serious threat to community life today is that we have less and less in common," he said. "The tendency of the past 20 years has been toward disintegration instead of integration. We are like a concrete building which is put up with too little cement in the concrete.

"Christianity challenges the community, therefore, to unite all the wholesome forces of creative power. It proposes a program of education for growing life which roots itself in family training, in personal decision, in the fellowship of a Christian group in intensive ways, eventuating in a sense of social responsibility for those who are Christian to the whole civic unit of which they are a part."

Tax Exemption Vetoed

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed a bill to exempt certain publicly-owned, interstate bridges from local taxation.

79 YEARS OLD

Birthday congratulations are in order for Central Savings Bank. For it was on July 1, 1859 that this Institution first opened its doors to the public with 44 new accounts and $7,670.68 in deposits. Since then Central has served more than a million thrifty New Yorkers—and has paid out to them $176,375,581.32 in dividends. Want to share in our earnings? Then open an account today.

A dividend has been declared for the Quarter ending June 30th at the rate of 2% per annum.

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Let's celebrate the 5th of July, too!

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Seventh Floor

Lunch With Gusto on Swedish Smorgasbord

As its contribution toward the Celebration of the Tercentennial of the Landing of the Swedes, our Restaurant has set up a most imposing Smorgasbord. For $1, you are invited to eat your fill from an assortment of more than 35 hors d'oeuvres; such delectable dishes as:

- Anchovies in Lobster Sauce
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- Boat Cheese
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- Wild Cranberries
- Swedish Cod Roe Caviar
- Pickled Herring, etc., etc.

Sixth Floor, West Store

PHILADELPHIA

The Spanish War: Two Months in Review

Key Pyrenees town awaits attack by Rebels after escape to France of the 'Lost Division.'

By Christopher Buckley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUIGCERDA, Spain—This town is like an eyrie perched in the Pyrenees waiting for the drive which Gen. Francisco Franco, Rebel leader, is said to have ordered against it following the escape of the "Lost Division of Loyalists" into France, June 17. It is the key position to the Government's defenses at the Pyrenees and the natural object of an early attack.

When I reached Tour de Carol I found that the next train crossing the frontier from France was not scheduled to leave for some time, and as I could see the tower, only relic of Puigcerdá's three ruined churches, standing up from the hillside, scarcely two miles distant, I decided to walk.

I had gone little more than a quarter of a mile when the French frontier guards came into view. Off came my pack and out came my passport. The guards were pleasant, fresh-faced youths. They examined my passport, then one of them remarked, almost as an afterthought: "I should not recommend you to walk. You will probably be shot over there." (He jerked his thumb in the direction of Spain). "They are nervous about spies just now. You see, Franco will be here soon."

Cross in Vans

This was a very different matter from my previous hike into Spain by the same route in August, 1937, but I saw the force of his argument. Puigcerdá was now a war zone and I was entering the country close in the rear of the right flank of a retreating army. Foreigners, as I was soon to find, were not welcome on the frontier. So there was nothing for it but to return to La Tour de Carol.

Fortunately I did not have to wait so long as I had anticipated for an engine drawing a couple of vans steamed half-heartedly into the station and came to a halt in front of me. The stationmaster approached. "One may cross in these vans," he said. Smilingly he waved aside my offer to buy a ticket. "One does not travel first-class," he remarked. There were three flat crates of salt fish—ironical comment on the large consignments of arms supposed to be arriving from France by this route. And so I entered Spain.

Here occurred a further pause of two hours of the type to which one grows so accustomed while traveling in Spain. A weary young official who might have passed for a Bloomsbury intellectual, gazed vacantly at my passport and explained that nothing further could be done until the arrival of the customs officer then at lunch.

Permit to Remain

In the interval I chatted sporadically with an officer of Dutch extraction and watched the pathetic little 14-year-old sentry pass backwards and forwards across my line of vision. The customs officer, when he eventually arrived, proved amiable enough and in due course passed me through to the town. Even then the formalities of entering Spain were not at an end. It was necessary then to report to the police and to obtain a special permit to remain on the frontier.

Puigcerdá, a town of barely 3,000 inhabitants, gained a democratic if warlike reputation for itself by its fierce resistance to the Carlists in the 1870's. Its history during the present struggle has not been without incident. At about the time of the July, 1936, rising the Anarchist Party in the town gained control and imprisoned or dispersed such Fascists as had not already fled. Puigcerdá, being a fashionable summer resort for Barcelona on account of its climate, which resembles that of an English summer, for a time afforded considerable spoil and during this period something like a reign of terror appears to have prevailed.

To this period, too, belongs the destruction of Puigcerdá's three churches.

In May 1937, after suppressing the Anarchists in Barcelona the Government decided that the time had come to obtain control of this outlying stronghold. Troops were sent by railway, only to be met at the station by the Anarchists who disarmed them, told them that they had no quarrel with them and sent them back to Barcelona! Some weeks later the Government sent more troops. These approached the town by road, established themselves on the surrounding hills and threatened to starve it out. Once more, however, neither party seemed eager to push things to extremities. The Anarchists, having taken counsel with themselves, flung their arms into the lake in the middle of the town and surrendered. Since that date Puigcerdá, on account of its accessibility to the frontier and its remoteness from the main theaters of war, has served as the headquarters of a large refugee children's colony.

The town, just now, is not one in which the holiday-maker would willingly make a prolonged stay. I discovered no more than three shops doing business and they had little or nothing to sell. The most rubbishy trifles, of a sort associated in England with the clearance stall at a jumble sale, a few children's books, and bottles of fountain-pen ink—for some reason every general store in Spain seems to have plenty of fountain-pen ink.

Await Franco Advance

The cafés do no business; they have apparently nothing to sell, though from force of long custom their habitués still sit at the little tables through the long hours which divide one scanty meal from the next. Here one may find a large proportion of the men (the women are waiting in queues for their meager ration of bread or milk), or gazing from the fine natural platform in the upper town along the road which runs straight as an arrow to Leo de Urgel and the east. It is along this road that General Franco's advance may be expected.

But when and how will they come? Will they be preceded by the remnants of a defeated army or will they march down the road in parade order to occupy the town. (There are Loyalist troops in Puigcerdá and the situation of the town is a strong one, but little confidence is felt on that account.) Or will they be heralded by bombers? Puigcerdá, despite its strategic importance, has only been raided once hitherto, when early in February, the Terminus Hotel and a few adjoining houses were destroyed.

I spent my second morning writing at a café table in the bright sunshine of the little Plaza. After lunch I visited the station to inquire about trains for Barcelona, though I had no intention of leaving for another two or three days. I found my Dutch officer. He regarded me with disfavor.

Told to Depart

"I recommend you to leave today," he said. "You have been reported as writing out of doors in the Plaza. The people do not like it. They do not know you."

I pointed out that I was well enough known at the children's colony where I had worked last year.

"Last year is not this year," he replied.

"My police permit entitles me to remain on the frontier for five days."

"No matter. You'd better go this afternoon. They arrested the last Englishman in Puigcerdá." (This I found from subsequent inquiry to be entirely accurate.)

So farewell Puigcerdá, little eyrie perched in the Pyrenees, waiting for General Franco like a lamb waiting for the slaughter.

By a Staff Artist — **Active Fronts in Spanish Civil War**

Arrows Show Main Points at Which Active Fighting Is in Progress. These Comprise the Main Rebel Drive Southward Down the Coast Toward Valencia and Three Subsidiary Centers—One in the North in the Pyrenees, Where the Insurgent Forces Are Advancing Toward Barcelona; Another a Little to the South, Where the Loyalists Have Been Heavily Counterattacking (Near Tremp), and the Third in Southern Spain, Where the Rebels Have Been Advancing North Toward Almaden, the Center of Spain's Great Mercury Mines

Barcelona and Valencia still in Government's hands despite Franco's claim of victory.

The following summary of the military situation in Spain, compiled from dispatches of the Associated Press and authentic direct sources, shows the latest phase of operations since the Insurgents severed all land communications between Valencia and Barcelona by the capture of Vinaroz on the coast.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was as far back as April 15 last that the Spanish rebel forces carried their red and gold standard through to the coast at Vinaroz, 130 miles below Barcelona, cutting off that city from direct land communication with the south.

Gen. Francisco Franco heralded the achievement with a radio broadcast announcing that he had won the war. Today both Barcelona and Valencia still hold out; the Rebels hold some 140,000 square miles to the Loyalists' 54,000 and the interminably repeated check to the Insurgent advance just when victory seemed in their hands is still in effect. "Hold the lines" is still the watchword of the Loyalists' imperturbable leader, Gen. Jose Miaja.

As the Rebels reached the sea at Vinaroz, they had, 30 miles above them, the head of the Ebro Valley and a river system extending north to the Pyrenees, all held by the Loyalists defending Barcelona. Below them was strongly entrenched mountainous territory blocking the way to Valencia. Rebel attacks developed with a view to rolling back the Loyalists northward and southward along the coast. They adopted the "pocket" method of attack, advancing at different points, leaving "pockets" of Loyalist defenders in between to be surrounded and cleaned up as a secondary move.

Of these two moves, the northward advance was at once held up by Catalonian troops occupying the north bank of the Ebro, a sizable river allowing for seagoing vessels to sail up for 30 miles, as far as Tortosa. Today, Tortosa still remains in Catalonian hands.

Campaign in South

But General Franco's main advance has been to the south, and to this front General Miaja brought a constant stream of trucks and trains loaded with reserve troops from Madrid, Granada and other points in southeastern Spanish territory, many even being brought by fishing boats down the Ebro from Catalonia—a move which caused General Franco to call up a fleet from his Balearic Island base to patrol the newly won 25-mile coastal strip.

While the fighting swayed back and forth among the strongly fortified hills leading to Castellon de la Plana, half way down the main line to Valencia—hampered in April and May by unseasonable snows, and during the last few days by a temperature of 110 degrees—the most hard-fought battle of the civil war, with 150,000 defenders on one side and 100,000 Rebels on the other—two other fields of action played their part in the conflict.

To the southwest on the Cordoba front, where the Loyalist line was mostly held by raw recruits, the Rebels staged a subsidiary attack, partly no doubt to weaken the resistance of the main defense in the entrenched hilltops above Castellon, partly to attempt the capture of the famous Almaden mercury mines, still in loyalist hands.

Loyalist Offensive

To offset this attack, General Miaja staged a new offensive on the western Catalonian front, apparently in an effort to drive the Insurgents out of Tremp, 95 miles northwest of Barcelona, Barcelona's great hydroelectric power station that has been in Rebel hands for several months. Farther to the north along the heights of the Pyrenees, the Government's famous "lost division," some 10,000 men, separated from all contact with their comrades except by radio, completely surrounded by Rebel forces, yet impregnable in their 10,000 feet fastnesses, gave the Rebel commanders many a moment's uneasiness through their guerrilla tactics.

But these subsidiary storm centers still remain in a state of indecision, with the exception of the "lost division," which by June 17 left its rocky crags to cross the Pyrenees into France, where it elected, almost unanimously, to be taken back to Barcelona.

Meanwhile the main move on Valencia, after weeks of floundering around slippery mountainsides, muddy trails, and swollen mountain torrents with little material gains, suddenly started forth in full strength on June 7 along a 50-mile front between Teruel and the Mediterranean. In five days Galician forces under Gen. Garcia Valino captured Lucena del Cid, a great lead and iron mining center about 16 miles inland from Castellon, while a mixed force of Italians, Moroccans and foreign legionnaires pushed southward closer in to Castellon. Naverese cavalrymen and Aragonese infantrymen backed by heavy field artillery and bombing and fighting planes completed this formidable array. By June 13, the Rebel forces had reached the famous orange groves in the plain of Castellon de la Plana, much of its civilian population of 40,000 having set out for Valencia ahead of the fighting—a long stream of fugitives, some riding in mule carts, but most of them on foot carrying their possession on their backs.

At the present writing the Franco forces have reached a point 28 miles north of Valencia. Yet even now the fall of the Loyalist capital cannot be safely predicted, for between the city and the attackers lies a maze of trenches with machine-gun nests and blockhouses on each height indicating that the territory can only be captured at the price of heavy losses.

Russia Unwilling to Pay Share In Moving Spain's 'Volunteers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON June 29—Soviet Russia having categorically refused to share the expense of withdrawing foreigners from Spain the other four great powers—Britain, France, Italy, and Germany—are now preparing to divide the cost between them.

Such is today considered the outcome of lengthy discussion in the Non-Intervention Committee last night, although delegates separated without taking action to bring the decision to effect.

Russia's refusal to participate is based on the somewhat telling argument that the two sides in Spain have been able to bear the burden of looking after "volunteers" for the best part of 18 months or even longer so they obviously can continue to do so for the few extra weeks—as they would be doing if the foreigners stayed. The cost of removing the "volunteers" is estimated at between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000. This includes the expense of maintaining the "volunteers" in evacuation camps until their repatriation. It includes an estimate of $3,750,000 for sea transport as a part of the repatriation.

Thus Russia is only prepared to bear its share of the cost of actual commissions which are to go to Spain to count foreign noses and arrange for them to cease being poked into Spain's business. Moiseyevitch Kagan, Russia's representative on the Commission, proposed that this charge should be divided into six parts, one each to be borne by the great powers, and one by the group of small powers represented on the Non-Intervention Commission.

When Britain, France, Italy, and Germany have approved the plan to share the withdrawal expense between themselves, it is assumed the two sides in Spain will be approached with the view to obtaining their consent to the entrance and functions of the two neutral commissions. Loyalists' approval is taken for granted here but doubts are still expressed about Gen. Francisco Franco's attitude.

Meanwhile Sir Robert M. Hodgson, Britain's representative to Insurgent Spain, is at last on the way home from Burgos bringing a report about General Franco's standpoint on bombing merchantmen. Allegations that British ships concerned were carrying contraband are now claimed to have been disproved. Of 12 ships named it is stated that 10 were innocent, that one traded to Francoist ports and not the Government's, and that the twelfth wasn't a British ship at all but French.

[The continued losses of British shipping caused Lloyd's Underwriters to boost insurance rates 26 per cent on ships going to Spanish ports, the Associated Press reported. Some underwriters are refusing to write insurance at any rate, maintaining that those who do are helping to prolong the war.]

Sweden Balks on Inquiry

PARIS, June 29 (AP)—A source close to the Foreign Office said last night that the British-sponsored plan to send a neutral commission into Spain to investigate bombings of civilian centers had been held up because Sweden had refused to participate unless the United States did.

French diplomatic officials sought to get The Netherlands to take Sweden's place on the commission, but after a series of conferences reported that no decision had been reached.

The United States, invited by Britain to join, rejected the proposal on June 20. Since that time a substitute proposal for a commission composed of British, Swedish, and Norwegian members has been under consideration.

It had been expected the commission would go to Toulouse, France, to begin its work, but the difficulty raised by Sweden probably will delay it until a third neutral can be persuaded to join.

William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, conferred with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, but an American Embassy spokesman said that the question of American participation in the commission was not reopened during their talk.

Britain Orders Policing

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Two British destroyers, the Imogen and the Isis, were ordered suddenly to Mallorca today from Gibraltar.

The Admiralty described the movement as "routine" in connection with the Nyon anti-piracy patrol.

The Italian-operated airplane base at Palma, Mallorca, is the source of many of the Spanish Insurgent air raids on the coast of Government Spain and British shipping in Spanish waters. Mallorca is 150 miles east of Spain.

French Revival Lags in Spite Of Cheaper Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 29—Despite important modification in France's financial and economic structure made by Premier Edouard Daladier's decree laws, of which the last batch of more than a hundred was published today, the key problem of the French franc and reviving French production still persists.

Introduction of an "open market" policy, giving the Bank of France the possibility of regulating somewhat the short-term money market by buying and selling directly Government bonds and other securities, is the most significant measure in the final legislative decrees.

The new system is similar to that already in effect in New York and London. Its object is to enable the Government, acting through the Bank which it controls, to influence more effectively the amount of capital in circulation.

Financial opinion generally approves this innovation, though it is pointed out that if misused it can become a means of carrying out disguised inflation.

New Loan Authorized

That the French Treasury is already having difficulty in avoiding inflationary expedients is indicated by another decree promulgated today which authorized it to borrow an additional ten billion francs (about $279,000,000) from the Bank of France.

In well-informed official and financial circles, however, the outlook is not only as dark for the immediate future but for next winter when a new crisis of the franc is anticipated. This pessimism is based on continued sharp decline in French business activity, but fails to take account of the highly improved situation in the international stock markets which may prove to have a salutary effect upon the French economic position.

Domestically, however, there has been a drop of nearly 30 per cent in the general production index since the beginning of the year. When the franc was again devalued this spring, bringing about twenty billion francs of fugitive capital back into France, high hopes were held that this influx of money would stimulate business recovery.

Private Business Quiet

Actually, however, while the returning gold helped to relieve the Treasury's troubles temporarily, it did not appear to affect private business. Now this flow of capital back from abroad has stopped without having attained the proportions hoped for.

Certain of Premier Daladier's decrees, like President Roosevelt's pump-priming schemes, were designed to revive business by big public works expenditure as well as by special credit facilities. For example, today's decrees contain provision for the financing of a three-billion-franc program of hydroelectric projects.

One of the main reasons of disappointment is the Government's failure to revise more drastically the 40-hour-week law. The latest decree permits department stores to stay open six days a week.

Spy Penalty Raised

PARIS, June 29 (AP)—The French Government today issued a decree establishing the capital penalty in peacetime for certain forms of espionage. The law was designed to halt the growing number of spy cases in France in recent years.

Sentences of penal servitude for life, hitherto reserved for wartime espionage offenses, also were made applicable to peacetime convictions in a new drive which authorities said emulated Germany's recent counter-espionage activities.

There has been a huge increase in espionage arrests in France in recent years. In the Strasbourg area alone—near the German frontier—there were 250 convictions on espionage charges in 1937. This year such convictions have averaged nearly four a week.

Latest Mt. Everest Attempt Defeated 2,000 Ft. From Top

KALIMPONG, India, June 29 (AP)—Details of another attempt to scale majestic Mt. Everest, which ended in defeat some 2,000 feet short of its 29,141-foot peak, have just been brought here.

Capt. P. R. Oliver, member of the British expedition led by H. W. Tilman, arrived here today from the expedition's base near Rongbuk glacier with confirmation of the reports that the effort to scale the world's highest mountain had been abandoned.

He said the expedition had reached camp six, about 27,000 feet above sea level, which was approached by the west side of Rongbuk glacier.

The other six members of the party were expected here within ten days. A letter reaching here more than a week ago said Tilman and three others were almost carried away by an avalanche.

The Tilman expedition is the seventh to attempt to scale Mt. Everest in the last 20 years. No one has ever reached the top.

Austrian Industries Pass to the State

VIENNA, June 29 (AP)—The bulk of Austria's privately-owned electrical, steel, and automobile industries passed into the Government's hands today to be incorporated in the new State-owned Hermann Göring steel works.

An official announcement disclosed that a majority of the stock of the companies became available to the Government through the merger June 18 of the three largest Austrian banks—the Merkurbank, Länderbank, and Zivnostenska—which now are under the domination of the State-owned Dresdner Bank.

Included in the transfer were the Steyr, Daimler, and Puch automobile works, the Simmering Railway Car factory, Judenburg Steel Works, and Vienna Pauker Works.

A Complete Rescue

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (AP) — After aiding in the rescue of four persons who were thrown into the Ohio river when their motorboat capsized, Ollie Eissler dragged the river until he recovered the boat's motor.

Japan Expects Trade Gain in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japanese bayonets—succeeded where Japanese diplomacy failed, in bringing about a drastic downward revision of the Chinese tariff, so far as regions under Japanese occupation are concerned. In a move that was timed to follow shortly after the capture of Suchow and the establishment of contact between the Japanese controlled areas in North and Central China the Provisional Government at Peiping and the "Renovation Government" at Nanking have practically restored the moderate Chinese tariff of 1931, cancelling the increases which were put into effect in 1933 and 1934.

These increases were regarded in Japan as directed primarily against Japanese goods and were the subject of frequent but fruitless diplomatic representations. Rates of duty on some imports were so high as to promote smuggling and were injurious from the standpoint of collection of revenue. The Chinese Government, however, was also interested in protecting its young but growing industries. The numerous differences of opinion on other questions which were constantly cropping up between Japan and China also stood in the way of a conciliatory Chinese attitude on the tariff question.

Reductions in Rates

The previous tariff rates recently were, on the average, cut in half. The percentages of duty on various important Chinese imports have been reduced as follows:

Woolen goods: from 40 to 25.

Rayon yarn: from more than 100 to 30 or 40.

Rayon goods: from 80 to 35 or 45.

Metal goods: Considerable reduction, with farm implements placed on the free list.

Provisions: 30 or 40 per cent reduction on marine products.

Sugar: 50 per cent reduction.

Porcelain: from 50 to 25.

Cement: 50 per cent reduction.

The Foreign Office here greeted the changes as "fair and equitable" and calculated to abolish anti-Japanese discrimination. There was also a chorus of approval in the Japanese press, Nichi Nichi forecasting that the effects of the tariff revision on Japanese goods will be very great.

According to this newspaper, Japanese exports of cotton cloth to China in 1928 amounted to 580,000,000 square yards. As a result of boycotts and rising tariffs, this figure had fallen to 44,000,000 square yards in 1937. Nichi Nichi suggests that, even if Japanese exports to other countries fall, compensation can be found in the increased sales to North and Central China which will be made possible by the tariff revision. At the same time it is pointed out here that no spectacular growth of export trade is likely immediately, because a considerable quantity of Japanese goods has flowed into China duty free during recent months. This must be disposed of before new large orders can be expected.

Purchasing Power Off

The reduced purchasing power of the Chinese population, as a result of the war, will also diminish the amount of trade which Japanese exporters may expect in that country in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is believed here that the reduction of duties in the area under Japanese control will lead to an infiltration of goods into Chinese nationalist territory, as the line of demarcation between the two regions is, in many cases, both vague and shifting.

The establishment of the new tariff will most probably end the chaotic state of affairs which has prevailed during the past year, when goods of Japanese origin entered ports under Japanese control without paying any duty at all. The Japanese sponsored regimes in Peiping and Nanking will henceforward possess, in their respective shares of the customs revenue, a regular source of income.

Japanese Promise Trains for China

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, June 29

Domei, the Japanese news agency, reports from Nanking that Japanese authorities had arranged to reopen the Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow railways to normal traffic in August.

Japan, it was said, had purchased new equipment with funds reported supplied through the Anglo-China Finance Corporation representing bondholders of the railways, who include numerous British investors.

Operation of the railways was halted last year by warfare in the Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow area.

Domei also reported from Nanking that the Japanese plan construction of a new business district to replace that which was wrecked in last December's Japanese siege. It is expected to occupy the center of a former residential area.

Italy Advises Moderation to Franco

(Continued from Page 1)

ence" with General Franco can assure a halt to them.

Whether Count Ciano replied immediately to the British Ambassador's reported appeal at their conference yesterday at Chigi Palace, however, was not disclosed in a terse communiqué.

Why Italy's Haste?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 29—It is not quite clear why the Italian Government attaches so much importance to prompt British ratification of the Anglo-Italian agreement signed on April 16. The accord has had a beneficial effect and it is widely felt here that British recognition of the Italian Empire can scarcely be expected as long as European relations are rendered precarious by the intervention in Spain of Italy and Germany on one side, and Russia and France on the other.

Britain has virtually, although not yet formally, recognized that Ethiopia is under the sovereignty of the King of Italy. Evidently Premier Mussolini expects results from the Anglo-Italian pact which go beyond its written stipulations, otherwise he would not have raised the issue of prompt ratification at the present moment.

Conflict in Objectives

Certainly the Italian effort to put the Rome agreement into effect as soon as possible does not harmonize with the continued attacks upon British shipping in Spanish waters—attacks which the British ascribe essentially to an Italian genesis. For the ending of "intervention" in Spain was the essential condition insisted upon by Britain before the April agreement should be permitted to become operative.

However, two explanations of Italy's attitude may be given. The first is that although the Duce intends to remain loyal to the Rome-Berlin axis he is equally anxious to play with the British Prime Minister the role of European peacemaker. Italo-British co-operation for the settlement of outstanding European problems cannot be undertaken until the Anglo-Italian pact is fully enforced. And it need hardly be mentioned that an Anglo-Italian combination could exert a tremendous pressure on Reichsführer Hitler and dissuade him from pursuing a policy which is distasteful to both Britain and Italy.

Dangers such as a National Socialist putsch in Czechoslovakia might be averted if Britain and Italy were to present a united front and together advise moderation to Germany.

A second explanation—a macchiavellian one—is that Italy wished to obtain British ratification of the Anglo-Italian pact before settlement of the Spanish problem so that it may be free to provide General Franco with the necessary men and material to win a rapid victory.

Home Difficulties Faced

While the Fascist desire for an outright victory for General Franco continues to be as strong as ever it is beginning to be realized in Italy that the Duce can ill afford to go on giving help to Nationalist Spain on the present scale.

Italy is itself faced with many great difficulties: This year's poor harvest will tax all its reserves to find the gold necessary to pay for the wheat that must be imported. Already a number of unpopular measures, such as 20 per cent adulteration in the making of bread to save wheat flour, have caused many public complaints. The situation is not yet desperate, but needs very careful attention. For all these reasons Italy wants the war to end on its own terms—complete victory for General Franco.

Ousted Japanese Burn Ankwo

Chinese guerrilla attacks upon the Japanese have become one of the important strategies of the undeclared Sino-Japanese war. The Japanese reply has been the destruction of towns which, the Nipponese charge, have been used as bases by the Chinese guerrillas. A typical result of these reprisals is described by an Associated Press correspondent.

ANKWO, Hopeh Province, China, June 24 (By Courier to Peiping)—The walled city of Ankwo, 140 miles south of Peiping was still smoking today as the Associated Press correspondent entered it on the heels of a retreating Japanese army which burned it in a campaign of reprisal against Chinese guerrilla warriors. There were smouldering ruins of more than 80 large buildings. More than 900 shops had been looted, and unusable contents smashed.

A column of 500 Japanese soldiers and 1,500 Chinese mercenaries marched from the Peiping-Hankow Railway on June 16 and occupied Ankwo after a two-day battle with 300 Communist guerrilla troops who had been holding the city.

The guerrillas negotiated an escape through the lines of the attacking mercenaries. Most of the city's 30,000 population had fled before arrival of the Japanese, who remained for seven days.

Today the writer saw 53 wagonloads of loot which had been abandoned outside the city. The local Chinese Chamber of Commerce estimated the value of this at $500,000. Chinese mercenary soldiers who were captured by guerrillas now holding the town said the Japanese ordered them to loot all shops.

Many of the few merchants who remained in the city during the week were victims of extortion. One tea merchant told the writer he was held up four times. A total of $1,000 was taken from him—all he had—and his clerks were shot.

The writer within a few minutes talked to merchants who said they had been robbed of a total of $3,800. The manager of the large British-American Tobacco Company Building said his total loss was $30,000.

Altogether 22 civilians were killed for failing to produce money when it was demanded. During the week's occupation the Japanese had 180 casualties from snipping guerilla fighters, and their commanding officer was killed in action. The guerrillas' casualties were 60 killed and wounded.

A Belgian Roman Catholic cathedral in a west suburb was damaged by 13 Japanese artillery shells, and one Chinese woman attendant and the gatekeeper were wounded.

Ankwo is the fifth walled town of Hopeh Province burned by the Japanese in reprisal for guerrilla activity since the war began, according to reliable foreign investigators. They state 230 villages in the same area have been similarly attacked.

Japan nominally is in control of the region, but guerrilla bands have been increasingly active.

Puppet Official Slain

SHANGHAI, June 29 (AP)—Shen Teh-ling, Director of the Shipping Control Bureau of the Japanese-fostered Shanghai Reformed Government, was assassinated today. It was the fifth political murder in 10 days by alleged anti-Japanese elements operating against Chinese puppet officials of the Japanese.

The killing occurred in the heart of the International Settlement, the slayers attacking Mr. Shen as he was being pulled in a jinrikisha.

Japanese recently have taken sterner measures to suppress political violence. Military officials ordered a roundup today in which more than 100 persons were seized in the Japanese-occupied Hongkew area.

The suspects included several Russians and prisoners of other nationalities.

British Migration Advocated

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—The Overseas Settlement Board recommended today that action be taken without loss of time to encourage migration from the United Kingdom to the British Dominions.

The board, appointed in February, 1936, to advise the Secretary of State for the Dominions, said the seriousness of the situation growing out of the rapidly falling birth rate in the Dominions was obvious both in the social and economic life of those communities and from the point of view of defense.

The Duke of Devonshire is Chairman of the Board.

It dismissed any idea that migration could be regarded as a solution for unemployment in the United Kingdom.

"It is only from the point of view of strengthening the Empire as a whole that encouragement of migration from the United Kingdom can be justified," the report said.

It made the novel suggestion that if the United Kingdom could not supply settlers in sufficient numbers to provide the additional population needed by the Dominions, the admission of a carefully regulated flow of foreign immigrants of assimilable types, preferably from those countries whose inhabitants "sprung originally from the same stock as ourselves and who share our outlook in many directions, has much to commend itself."

The report recognized, however, that the policy to be adopted in regard to non-British European immigrants is entirely a question for the Dominion Governments.

Details of Stalin Talk Conveyed by Davies

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP) — Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, gave Secretary of State Cordell Hull today details of a two-hour talk he had with Soviet Leader Joseph Stalin just before leaving Moscow.

The discussion with Stalin was a general review of the international situation, it was said.

Mr. Davies is sailing for Brussels July 6 to take up duties as Ambassador to Belgium.

Negroes in Summer Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta University summer school for Negroes has enrolled 772 students, 250 of whom are engaged in graduate work, it was announced by John P. Whitaker, Director of the session.

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Don Budge Faces Bunny Austin for Wimbledon Singles Crown—Washington Here

Champion Reaches Final Without Dropping a Set

WIMBLEDON, England, June 29 (AP)—Don Budge, holder of the world's four major tennis titles, stroked his way into the finals in defense of his all-England championship today when he defeated Ferenc Puncec of Yugoslavia, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

The Californian, who also holds the American, Australian and French titles, will meet England's H. W. (Bunny) Austin in the finals. Austin scored in straight sets today, defeating Henner Henkel of Germany, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

There was no stopping Budge. Puncec was good, but when Don went to the net he left poor Puncec helpless and scratching his head.

Only in the third set did Budge let down. Then he stayed on the baseline until Puncec held a 4—2 lead and twice was within a point of a 5—2 advantage. Deciding it was time to swing into action again, Budge went to the net and quickly completed a record of having advanced to the finals without the loss of a set.

After dropping the first game, Austin took five in a row, driving the ball beautifully off his forehand and volleying superbly. Upset by the wind and with no power behind his usually hard service, Henkel was unable to hold his service.

The first two games in the second set went against service and the next six followed service. However, Austin, fleet of foot and faultless at the net, broke through the German in the ninth and then held his own service in the tenth.

The third set saw Austin at his best as he ran out the match in just one hour. The English stylist, who was charged with only 14 errors in the entire match, crushing Henkel with an endless flow of technically perfect shots.

Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England, defeated Henner Henkel, Germany, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.
Don Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Ferenc Puncec, Yugoslavia, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—Third Round

J. B. Sturgeon and G. L. Tuckett, England, defeated Ladislaus Hecht and Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Women's Doubles—Third Round

Joan Saunders and Valerie Scott, England, beat Shiela Piercy and Olive Craze, South Africa, 6—1, 6—1.

Fourth Round

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston, Mass., and Alice Marble, San Francisco, defeated Thelma Coyne and Nancy Wynne, Australia, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Quarter-Final Round

Dorothy Andrus, New York, and Sylvia Henrotin, France, defeated Joan Saunders and Valerie Scott, England, 6—0, 6—2.
Mrs. Bobby Helme Miller and Miss M. Morphew, South Africa, defeated Freda James and Kay Stammers, England, 6—4, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—Third Round

George von Metaxa, Germany, and Gracyn Wheeler, U. S. A., defeated Hector Fisher, Switzerland, and Rollin Couquerque, Holland, 6—2, 8—6.

Fourth Round

Jean Borotra, France, and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, U. S. A., defeated J. F. Lysaght and Miss Billy Yorke, England, 6—2, 2—6, 6—0.
Alejod Russell, Argentine, and Freda James, England, defeated D. W. Butler and Mary Heeley, England, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.
J. S. Olliff, England, and Mrs. Bobby Heiner Miller, South Africa, defeated F. H. D. Wilde and Mrs. Whitemarsh, England, 6—1, 8—6.

Hershey Bears Hockey Sextet In Pro League

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—After looking upon one another rather suspiciously for a couple of years, officials of the International-American Hockey League finally have decided to go along as one united circuit, rather than as two loops combined for mutual convenience.

The reorganization of the circuit along conventional lines and the formal admission of the Hershey, Pa., club, were the main items of business at a league meeting yesterday. Hershey, tentatively accepted last spring, was made a member of the "western" group, thus giving the circuit two four-club divisions.

When the old International and Canadian-American Leagues joined up a couple of years ago, after delaying the move some time while each tried to decide whether the other wasn't the weak sister that was looking for support, both retained their own sets of officers. Yesterday they picked Maurice Podoloff, of New Haven, Conn., former eastern division head, as president of the whole league, and elected John Digby of Windsor, Ont., former International League president, as vice-president, in charge of referees.

One other move was the appointment of Larry Aurie, veteran wingman of the Detroit Red Wings, as manager of the Pittsburgh Hornets, a Detroit "farm." The league heads also decided to advance the season one week, starting the 1938-39 campaign Oct. 29 and ending it March 12.

J. B. Sollenberger, head of the New Jersey club, said Herb Mitchell, coach of the amateur Hershey Bears, would handle the pro outfit, which will have the same name. Four veteran minor leaguers, Wally Kilrea, Mickey Drouillard, and Howard Mackie, forwards, and Orville Drouillard, defenseman, already have been signed as well as three Hershey amateurs, Harry Frost, Hank Lauzon, and Nick Damore.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Helen Jacobs, defending champion, defeated, 6—4, 6—2, in quarter-final of Wimbledon tennis championships by Dorothy Round.

Three Years Ago

California crew defeated Washington, Syracuse and Pennsylvania in final of intercollegiate "sprint" regatta at Long Beach, Calif.

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McSpaden Thrice Winner of Mass Open Golf Title

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 29 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden, of Winchester, turned a six-stroke deficit into a three-stroke lead in the final 36 holes yesterday to gain his third-straight Massachusetts open victory with a 293 total on the rain-swept Oyster Harbors links.

For the second year, McSpaden—a member of the State's great golfing triumvirate, along with two-time P. G. A. champion Denny Shute and Tony Manero, the 1936 National Open titlist—was forced to battle Gene Anderson, the Oyster Harbors pro, for the State title.

Andersen was six strokes under McSpaden when they completed Monday's 36 holes but the former wilted during the last half of the tourney and wound up with 296. Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, took third money with 298 and Shute was a stroke behind in fourth place.

Joe Pezzullo of West Warwick, R. I., fifth with 304; Manero and John Thoren of Woodland, tied for sixth, with 305s, and Jerry Gianferante of Monoosnock in Leominster, with 307, accounted for the other cash awards.

A field of 85 started and 35 finished the 72-hole play, during which Ted Bishop of Woodland qualified as the low-scoring amateur with 310, three strokes under Ed Martin, one of the capable Sandy Burr twins, and four under Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, the U. S. Walker Cup Ace.

McSpaden's "triple" was the first made in this tourney since 1908, when Alex Ross gained the third of his five consecutive victories.

Massachusetts Open Champions

Year	Winner	Course	Score
1905	Donald Ross,	Vesper	320
1906	Alex Ross,	Wollaston	297
1907	Alex Ross,	Brae Burn	302
1908	Alex Ross,	The Country Club	290
1909	Alex Ross,	Woodland	290
1910	Alex Ross,	Essex	305
1911	Donald Ross,	The C. C.	309
1912	Alex Ross,	Oakley	295
1913	T. L. McNamara,	Brae Burn	313
1914	M. J. Brady,	Belmont	309
1915	W. C. Hagen,	The C. C.	298
1916	M. J. Brady,	Brae Burn	316
1919	*J. P. Guilford,	Worcester	303
1920	G. L. Bowden,	Commonwealth	289
1921	Louis Tellier,	Essex	309
1922	Geo. Kerrigan,	C. C. of Spring.	285
1923	M. J. Brady,	Tedesco	300
1924	Willie Ogg,	Kernwood	295
1925	Tom Lally,	Charles River	306
1926	Donald Vinton,	Worcester	297
1927	Johnny Farrell,	Sandy Burr	285
1928	Leo Diegel,	Wollaston	294
1929	*J. P. Guilford,	Vesper	295
1930	Joe Turnesa,	Brae Burn	305
1931	Wiffy Cox,	Worcester	292
1932	*Francis Ouimet,	Oyster Harb.	287
1933	Ted Turner,	North Adams	290
1934	Roy Bronsdon,	Oyster Harbor	287
1935	Gene Sarazen,	Oak Hill	285
1936	Harold McSpaden,	Oak Hill	292
1937	Harold McSpaden,	Oyster Harb.	288
1938	Harold McSpaden,	Oyster Harb.	293

*Amateur.

Schoolboy Yachting

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Youthful skippers from Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass.; Loomis School, Windsor, Conn.; St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., qualified for the finals in the first and second divisions of the ninth annual regatta of the Interscholastic Yacht Racing Association at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, yesterday.

The day's racing ended with the preliminary trials in the third division still unfinished. After two races in this group, Choate School of Wallingford, Conn., and Governor Dummer Academy of South Byfield, Mass., were ahead with 13¼ and 12¼ points each.

Harvard Crew Wins Heat

HENLEY, England, June 29 (AP)—Joe Burk, American sculling champion from the Penn A. C. of Philadelphia, won his first race in the Diamond Sculls competition at the Royal Henley Regatta today when he defeated W. E. C. Horwood of England.

Horwood led at the start; but Burk passed him between the half- and three-quarter mile mark and went on to score easily. The American was timed in 8m. 51s., for the mile and five-sixteenths.

Harvard's light-weight crew also won its first heat, beating the Henley Rowing Club by three lengths in 7m. 35s. The English eight pulled into a slight lead in the first quarter-mile, but the American boat soon overhauled them and won easily.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Kennedys Hub. 2195

Opponents in Tomorrow's Semifinals

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Alice Marble (Above) and Helen Jacobs

They Play for the Right to Meet the Winner of the Moody-Sperling Semifinal in Wimbledon's Title Round

Tennis Helens May Meet Again

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 29 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, struggling for another match with Helen Wills Moody in the Wimbledon women's singles tennis final, thinks her rival is "still the finest competitive player in the world."

A victory for Miss Jacobs over Alice Marble tomorrow in the semifinal and one for Mrs. Moody over Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling would bring the two Helens together for a replay of their historic struggle here in 1935.

Two matches from her second Wimbledon title, Miss Jacobs has nothing but praise for the woman who stands in her way.

"Watch her closely and you'll see she still has the most perfect concentration in the game," said Miss Jacobs, "and it makes no difference whether she's practicing or playing for the title, she hits and concentrates just as hard as ever."

Here are a few more observations by Helen about Mrs. Moody's game and its relation to the current championship:

"She's undoubtedly a little slower going up and down the court, but she's just as fast moving across the baseline.

"The problem of her opponents this week is to force her to come to the net and then attack her quickly with a fast passing shot while she's out of position.

"Alice Marble has the game to beat her. She has the most natural and versatile service in women's tennis. All she lacks is Mrs. Moody's temperament. She can play well in the forecourt and that's the only game that will beat Mrs. Moody.

"Hilda Sperling will always be a threat because at any time she may come to the very top of her game and beat any woman in the world. But don't forget, nobody can detect and utilize an inferiority complex in her opponent so fast or effectively as Mrs. Moody.

"You've got to give Mrs. Moody credit. She's making her comeback against the strongest field we've had here for years; and you can be sure she would not be playing if she didn't think she could win."

Duxbury Club Dips Colors To Its Racing Brethren

Launching a racing program into its sixty-third year of yachting history, the Duxbury Club once again dips its colors to its racing brethren, and, although annually one of the last to get under way, this year provides another full schedule for its members.

One of the few clubs to include special series of races for its yachtswomen, Duxbury also includes an extensive series for its juniors.

High lights in this summer's program are the annual Mid-Summer racing week for Plymouth and Duxbury skippers, this year beginning July 30 and running daily through Aug. 3, and the home-and-home team races with the Plymouth Yacht Club.

This year, as in former seasons, the bulk of the fleet is found in the 15-foot Duxbury Ducks, a smooth-sided, jib and mainsail craft, designed by John Alden. Although increased by but two boats this year, the Ducks now number 69, with the fleet tonnage at its height during the Mid-Summer race week.

Also included in the racing schedule are 13 senior races, held every Saturday with the addition of Labor Day and Fourth of July special regattas and six Ladies races. A special trophy race for the Gilman Cup is scheduled for Aug. 28.

This week and next is a busy one for the juniors of Duxbury. Almost 10 pairs of crews are vying for the coveted post of representing Duxbury in the South Shore junior sailing championship, of which Duxbury is host this summer, starting July 11.

Last September, a junior elimination series was held in which Dick Winslow was the winner, Ted Monroe second, and Chester Churchill, Jr., third. Young Winslow has not returned to Duxbury, and with such veteran juniors as Gilbert Wilkinson, member of last year's crew, and Tom Boynton, who skippered the crew to third berth last season, the makeup of the 1938 junior crew is still perplexing the committee.

All hands will be on deck to watch the junior spectacle in two weeks, for the South Shore is interested to see which crew (if any) can upset the two-year reign of the Squantum Yacht Club.

For the past two years a blond-haired boy, Ronnie Darling by name, has monopolized the junior racing of this section, and now with the South Shore champion no longer eligible for competition, Duxbury has high hopes of returning to its former status.

In fact, ever since the sailing championship for the South Shore juniors has been annually in competition, the crews of either Duxbury or Squantum have been the leaders. Lately, both crews have been rivaled by South Boston and Quincy, when the crews representing Duxbury have not been up to previous standards.

Tiller Talk

Flag officers this year at Duxbury are as follows: Edward M. Farnsworth, commodore; William B. Coffin, vice-commodore; J. Colby Bassett, rear-commodore, and Joseph W. Lund, chairman of the regatta committee . . . The Plymouth team races are scheduled for July 17 at Plymouth and July 31 at Duxbury on Sundays . . . Three Pilgrim boats are still left from that venerable class . . . Duxbury Bugs are still used by youngsters . . . Trophies for series winners are figured on percentage basis with a minimum of races decided upon by the regatta committee at the start of the season.

Duxbury is famous for its protests . . . Strict observers of the "rules of the road," the juniors, especially, are taught rules as soon as they can pull in a jib . . . Every year other South Shore crews are warned by their sailing masters to stay away from Duxbury crews.

South Shore yachtsmen are still talking about the triumph of Henry C. Taylor's Baruna in the Newport-Bermuda run last week . . . Baruna, 72 feet overall, was launched at the Quincy Adams boat yard just a few weeks ago . . . Local yachtsmen naturally lift their hats to the Quincy boat yard . . . Windigo, a sister ship to Baruna, finished fourth in the classic . . . She was launched at the same yard last season . . . There were other Quincy Adams boat yard yachts in the race . . . Among them were Capella and Sirocco.

Another Quincy Adams product was the winner in the New London-Marblehead run last Saturday and Sunday . . . It was Tioga, owned by Harry Noyes . . . Tioga was launched last year . . . Seemingly its difficulty in launching proved to be no handicap . . . Tioga, by the way, broke the record for the run by 1h. 48m. . . . The old record was set in 1911.

Turnesa Favored In College Golf Tournament Today

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29 (AP)—The boys around the locker-room wasted little time today in establishing Willie Turnesa, 23-year-old "youngster" of the Turnesa golfing family, as a favorite for the national intercollegiate championship.

A Holy Cross senior, Turnesa was literally "on the spot" as the 32 low scorers squared away for the 1938 crown, after his great qualifying finish of 69, the only sub-par round of the inaugural play, focussed attention his way.

Turnesa, a semifinalist three years ago, was tied for the medalist trophy by Lew W. Oehmig of Chattanooga, Tenn., champion of his state and Virginia captain.

As the low-scoring brigade of the collegians started the "sudden death" elimination match play with two 18-hole round eliminations, Turnesa's opponent in the first round was William S. Boyd Jr., of Stanford, who qualified with 151. Oehmig met Ralph Sharpless of Texas, another 151 shooter.

Aside from the co-medalists' matches, the feature affair of the opening round sent Sid Richardson, newly-elected president of the Intercollegiate Association, against Bobby Jacobson of Dartmouth. Richardson qualified with 149 and Jacobson with 152.

In the qualifying, Stanley Holditch of Georgia Tech and Billie Lee Craig of Oklahoma were runners-up to Oehmig and Turnesa with totals of 147. Holditch's first opponent was Paul Genung of the University of Dayton, while Craig met Frank Perpich of Northwestern. Genung and Perpich both qualified with 152.

Two rounds of match play were on today's program. Each was at the 18-hole route, but starting with the quarter-finals on Thursday the collegiate sharpshooters who survived today will face a 36-hole route.

Stanford walked away in record style with the team championship over the 36-hole test with a total of 601, 10 strokes under the previous best mark of 611 registered by Michigan in winning three years ago. Two teams, Northwestern and Oklahoma, tied for second with 609.

Riggs and Mulloy Are Finalists For Clay-Court Title

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago, seeking his third straight National clay-court tennis championship, went into the finals yesterday when his opponent, Bryan "Bitsy" Grant of Atlanta, was forced to default because of a blistered hand.

Riggs will meet 12th seeded Gardner Mulloy of Miami, Fla., today, and a victory would make him the third player to win the event three or more times. Big Bill Tilden and Grant had accomplished the feat previously.

In the Grant-Riggs match, Riggs had taken the first set 6—3, and they were 6-all in the second when Grant was forced to retire because a blister, the size of a half dollar, broke open in play, and he was advised not to continue.

Mulloy reached the finals in a match with Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, runner-up to Riggs last year. The scores were 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

Later Grant returned to the courts with a bandaged hand and paired with Riggs to defeat Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess of Chicago in a quarterfinal match halted by darkness the day before after each had won one set. Riggs and Grant won the match with the final count of 6—3, 1—6, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.

After a short rest they faced Charles Hare of England and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., but lost in straight sets, 6—4; 8—6, 6—4.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Johnny Vander Meer, Reds—Set back Pirates, 5-2, with six hits, fanning six and walking only two for ninth straight victory.

Rip Radcliff and Marv Owen, White Sox—Radcliff hit ninth-inning homer with two on and Owen stole home as Sox edged out Browns, 10-9.

Pepper Martin and Lonnie Warneke, Cardinals—Martin drove in four runs with homer and single, while Warneke tamed Cubs, 9-3, with seven hits.

Hal Trosky, Indians—His home run with two aboard featured big inning that enabled Cleveland to top Tigers, 5-4.

Cornell Elects Furman

ITHACA, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—John R. Furman of Elmira, N. Y., has been elected commodore of the Cornell varsity crew for next season, succeeding John W. Rogers of Wheeling, W. Va. Furman rowed No. 5 in the Cornell shell which finished sixth in the Poughkeepsie regatta last Monday.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	24	.607
Cincinnati	35	25	.583
Chicago	35	28	.556
Pittsburgh	31	25	.554
Boston	27	27	.500
St. Louis	27	31	.466
Brooklyn	25	35	.417
Philadelphia	16	38	.296

Results June 28

St. Louis 9, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	39	21	.650
New York	34	25	.576
Boston	33	27	.550
Washington	34	31	.523
Detroit	32	32	.500
Philadelphia	26	30	.464
Chicago	22	33	.400
St. Louis	19	40	.322

Results June 28

Chicago 10, St. Louis 9.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 4.
Other games postponed.

Hard-Hitting Senators Similar to Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For two days, Boston can watch a baseball club that in many ways is similar to the Red Sox. The Washington Senators, managed by the moderately tempered Bucky Harris, are destructive with their bats but lacking support on the hurling mound. It is not difficult to vision either the Senators or Sox out in front of the American League race with more assistance on the rubber.

Harris probably has the strongest Washington club since the 1933 pennant winner, but seems destined to battle for fourth-place money unless his patchers show unexpected improvement. Only one moundsman, Emil "Dutch" Leonard, the former Dodger and Cardinal who returned to the big time via Atlanta, has exhibited a consistent effectiveness against the opposition.

Senator Pressing

The Cleveland Indians are currently leading the league in batting, but the Senators are pressing them. The Capital City club today had more base hits than any other outfit in the majors, although the Cleveland average was slightly higher. Even the Detroit Tigers and Yankees are trailing the dangerous Washington hitters. And this despite the fact that Zeke Bonura, the first baseman, is going along some 100 points below his normal lifetime average.

Rick Ferrell, who once caught for the Red Sox, is having one of his best years. "Little Dandy" is well over .300. Buddy Myer has made a sensational comeback at second base and again is one of the circuit's most potent stickers.

On the left side of the diamond the Senators have two of the young stars of baseball—Cecil Travis and Buddy Lewis. Travis today is lingering close to the .360 mark and is making a great bid for the American batting crown. Only Earl Averill of Cleveland leads him. Travis is a much improved fielder at shortstop.

By a Staff Photographer

Emil Leonard

He was recently selected to participate in the annual all-star game, at Cincinnati one week from today.

Lewis At No. 3

Lewis bats in the important No. 3 slot in the Washington lineup and leads the club in driving in runs. Zeke Bonura is giving the young third baseman a battle for the honor, but Buddy this morning held a one-run advantage. In his most recent 30 appearances at the plate, Lewis has managed 14 hits, for a remarkable .467 average. The spurt has lifted him well over the .300 level.

If Bonura hit with his accustomary regularity he probably would give Jimmy Foxx an interesting argument for the run-producing leadership. Jimmy has pushed across 78 runs, almost double the Bonura total, but had Zeke come through in a majority of his opportunities, the slugging Red Sox first baseman would have a close competitor. The Senators are on base far more often than are the Bostonians.

Harris, like Joe Cronin, is searching the woods for pitchers. The Red Sox manager expects to take at least one experienced hurler out of the American Association shortly and the name of Roy Parmelee is prominent in rumors.

The similarity of the Red Sox and Senators is carried to their series. To date, each club has won four games.

The Senators are in Boston today and tomorrow, and then the Red Sox make a brief week-end tour through Philadelphia and New York.

All big league teams will be idle Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, because of the all-star game.

Inclement weather kept all eastern clubs inactive yesterday. The Bees are still in Brooklyn, awaiting a letup of the rain.

As the Red Sox faced the Senators today, they were trying to break a five-game losing streak.

The Fenway Park infield has been made over. It was rough when the club ran through its last home stay.

Joe Walsh, the Brooklyn shortstop with the Bees, received notification yesterday that he is eligible to play. He had been on the voluntary retired list since early April.

Dunkelberger Wins Title

DIEPPE, France, June 29 (AP)—Bobby Dunkelberger of Greensboro, N. C., yesterday won the French amateur golf championship, defeating Arnold Bentley of England, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final match.

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The Home Forum

I Bought Strawberries In Spain

LIKE the proverbial donkey, which starved because it could not choose between two bales of hay, an artist would have left that market near the Cathedral square in Granada with a blank, untouched canvas. Such *embarras de richesse* defied selection. Besides, it was a kaleidoscope of perpetual motion, violent action, this frenzied haggling that went on over fish and flowers and vegetables and poultry and Moorish slippers (with no rights or lefts) and ribbons and fruits and meats.

As I fought my way through the dense mob in the narrow lanes between the endless rows of stalls, a dozen hawkers bawled into my ear at once, whirled live hens over my head, held out long-nosed carrots for my approval. But above the raucous cries of the hawkers and the squawks of live poultry came a snatch of that odd, haunting street song which I had been hearing everywhere, and which had been baffling me ever since my arrival in Granada: *"Tres pe-lo-tas una pe-rri-llo."*

Ah, but this time I caught the owner of the chant! It was only an ice-cream vendor, surrounded by a large and vociferous circle of children. But he appeared to be a kind of Pied Piper. Clapping his hands in time, he kept repeating this song with ever-increasing *crescendos*, until presently the entire immediate neighborhood had joined him. And then, wherever he traveled, he inspired an audience. Children would gravitate towards him, pick up the infectious tune, sing it, and then wander off, chanting it by themselves. And at the end of each verse the crowd laughed uproariously, as if at some rare joke.

* * *

AS I WENT about my business of looking for strawberries, I wondered what the words to that chant meant. The stall-holders stood behind their wares, swishing great pink-and-white tissue paper dusters at the flies. I passed the meat stalls rather hurriedly, after catching sight of shelves with neatly stacked piles of bones and a Goya-esque figure dispensing his wares to soup-lovers. Likewise the cheese stall, where *quesos*, made of goat's-milk, looked more like slabs of non-porous whitewash. The vegetables—radishes, artichokes, tomatoes, cucumbers—offered a more appetizing sight; the fish—minute clams, prawns, mullets, eels, and *langosta*, a lobster surpassing the American variety in size and pungency—at least offered material for speculation; and, when I came to the fruit stall and spotted my strawberries, I was charmed to see that they were wild.

* * *

I DOVE INTO my handbag and pulled out the midget Spanish-English dictionary.

"Un medio kilo de fresas," I enunciated carefully.

The old woman cadged a piece of newspaper from a neighboring stall-holder, and weighed out the small sweet strawberries in a basket, using a quaint old Moorish scale. The Spanish are not prodigal of paper and string. I handed the old woman a five-peseta piece. She flashed me a look, shook her head, and held the coin in outstretched hand.

"What's wrong?" I asked in English, at the same time miming my words. "Isn't it good?"

Thereupon she poured upon me a perfect lava flow of Spanish, out of which only one word registered: *banco*. I did not dare attempt a question, having been discouraged the day before by my experience at the stationer's, where I had apparently asked for an embrace *(abrazo)* instead of paper clips. The old crone went on jabbering more and more vehemently, still interlarding the spate of foreign phrases with the word *banco*. I began to feel, and look, like a counterfeiter, a criminal, a candidate for the hangman's noose. Was the coin marked, and was she accusing me of having robbed a bank?

* * *

WHEN OUT OF the crowd that had instantly collected a policeman appeared, I was almost convinced of it. He was one of those *guardia municipal* that wore a dustpan hat on his head. Still gabbling, the old woman tore the paper bag of strawberries out of my hand and flourished the coin in the policeman's face. He turned on me. And then it began all over again, the same unintelligible torrent. Ominous, dark faces stared at me, grimy children leered, a gypsy woman pinched my arm in her childish curiosity to see whether my dress was real silk, and I was gradually being pressed together as in a vise that was turned tighter and tighter. It was like that threatening moment in the recently performed, modernized version of "Julius Caesar," when Cinna the poet is surrounded, challenged, and set upon. I prayed for a miracle to happen: an earthquake to swallow me up, or a magic carpet to whisk me away.

"Banco! Banco! Baneo!" the policeman kept expostulating.

Suddenly, in spite of my paralyzed wits, I understood. He was telling me to take the coin to the bank. There, no doubt, the mystery would be solved.

I gave my uninvited audience a nod of outraged innocence and, with the policeman as wedge, managed to escape that voracious crowd. En route to the bank, I passed rows of dark little hole-in-the-corner shops. One shop sold only wax candles, another only candlesticks, another baskets (here a woman in a black shawl sat at the back of the shop weaving); in another shop bricks and pantiles were being made and sold. There were coal shops like the nether regions, out of which dim black figures emerged, gnomes made of solid ink. From the Cathedral square, where pottery was laid out decoratively along the pavement, and little carts profuse with pink carnations were awaiting sale, came an aroma of doughnuts. A large woman was squeezing the *buñuelo* pastry from a tube into hot oil that sizzled over a charcoal brazier. For ten centimos you could get three of these huge, vibrating *buñuelos*.

* * *

WHEN I REACHED the bank, I related my grievance to the cashier. He explained that my five-peseta piece was a Sevillana! The Sevillana had the requisite amount of silver, but it had been minted without the authority of the late monarch; hence, the old shopkeeper's furore. I forthwith exchanged the rejected coin for a good one, and retraced my steps to the market, in quest of my wild strawberries.

And the ice-cream vendor's street chant? I learned later on, at the pension, this was originally the chant of a toy seller selling balls, and the fragment I heard makes little sense when translated, to wit: Three balls and a puppy-dog!

CLARISSA LORENZ

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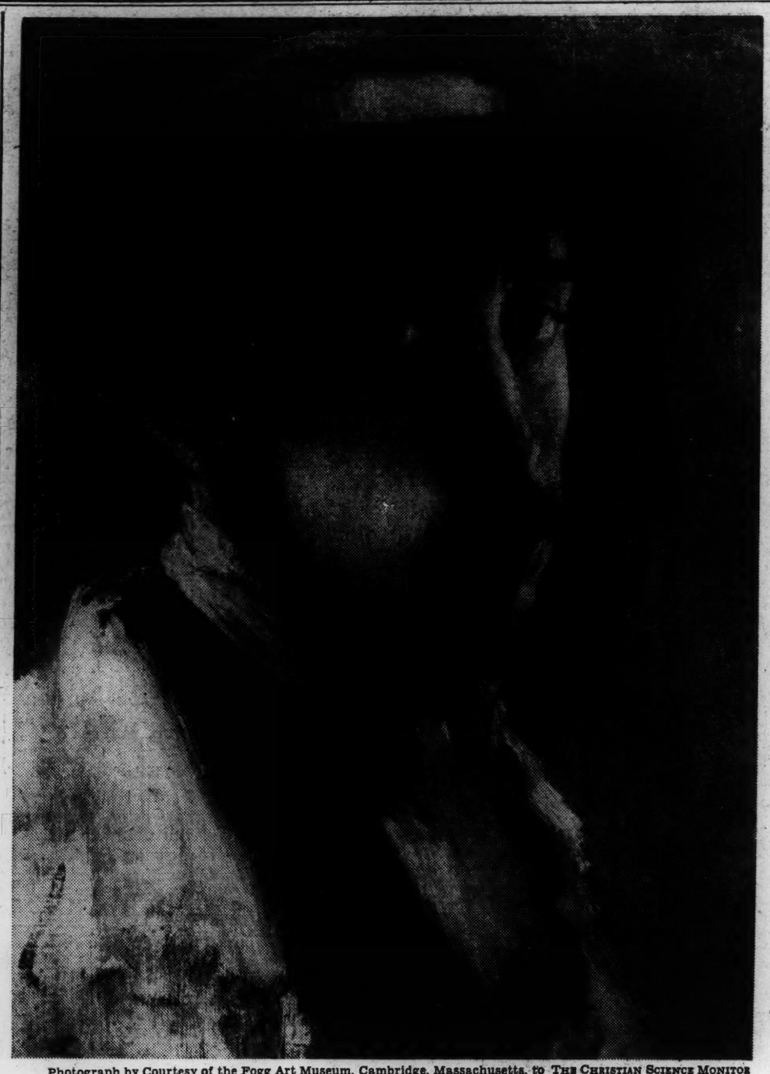

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SELF-PORTRAIT IN A SOFT HAT: *A Painting by H. G. Edgar Degas*

THIS self-portrait was made by the youthful master, Edgar Degas, at the time he went to Italy. He had attended the School of the Beaux Arts in Paris two years earlier, but without success. In Italy he became acquainted with the great Italian masters, yet throughout his life he considered that his artistic forebear was the French master, Ingres.

An etched self-portrait was made at this time. It is well known and often reproduced in books on Degas to show his personal characteristics in his early twenties, and also his ability toward characterization in terms of etching. Here we observe his sensitive face, given character by a vestigial beard and mustache. The painting is done in the manner of the school style of this period. Degas grew into individual tendencies of style a few years afterward. His later portraits are notable for piquancy and shrewd observation.

Summer

SUMMER comes walking in a dress of white
Below a hill where yellow daisies blow,
And summer's face is lovely to the sight,
A garden where forgotten dreams may grow.

Who hears the voice of summer on the wind
Encounters the beneficence of heat,
Over the empty and quiescent mind
Flowing like honey, tangible and sweet.

Who knows the words that summer comes to say
Will store a wisdom far beyond his June,
Will keep a rose against a winter day,
A spray of lilac for December's moon!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Grove of Nightingales

AND I know a grove
Of large extent, hard by a castle huge,
Which the great lord inhabits not; and so
This grove is wild with tangling underwood,
And trim walks are broken up, and grass,
Thin grass and king-cups grow within the paths.
But never elsewhere in one place I knew
So many nightingales; and far and near,
In wood and thicket, over the wide grove,
They answer and provoke each other's songs,
With skirmish and capricious passagings,
And murmurs musical and swift jug jug,
And one low piping sound more sweet than all—
Stirring the air with such an harmony,
That should you close your eyes, you might almost
Forget it was not day!

—SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, from "The Nightingale," in "Lyrical Ballads."

Maintaining an Attitude of Spiritual Affection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR Master voiced the admonition (Matthew 7:12) which we call the Golden Rule, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them;" and the words indicate the correct mental attitude in all dealings with our fellow men. Honesty, justice, mercy, compassion, all such must be utilized if we would abide by this brief but comprehensive rule. What we do is a matter of individual demonstration, and if we follow the rule of Christ Jesus we shall be led aright. The rule demands that we attain and maintain an attitude of spiritual affection towards our fellow men.

On page 57 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says, "Human affection is not poured forth vainly, even though it meet no return;" and on page 272 she writes: "The spiritual sense of truth must be gained before Truth can be understood. This sense is assimilated only as we are honest, unselfish, loving, and meek." So, even if our attitude of spiritual affection be met with seeming antagonism it nevertheless is valuable because of what it does for us. The exercise of true affection is necessary in order to obtain even a glimpse of spiritual reality, as revealed by Christian Science; and until we attain some measure of spiritual understanding we can experience no stable harmony. Selfishness is not in unity with infinite Mind; hence it is unable to reap the immeasurable benefits wrought by unerring intelligence.

The earnest student of Christian Science starts out with sincere determination to maintain a spiritual affection toward all, and this he may find comparatively easy to do until the human element of competition suggests itself to him. In sport, in business, in almost all human activities where many are engaged, material sense suggests competition. Forgetting the revelation of reality, in Christian Science, one may be mesmerized by a sense of rivalry. When we cherish in consciousness the truth of the allness of God, good, we cannot but be aware of the brotherhood of man and the naturalness of loving endeavor.

When one is endeavoring to express his true nature as God's likeness, he is honest and generous in sport as well as in business. The temptation to win a game by unfair means is often the entering wedge whereby one becomes erroneously educated to believe that business can be made to prosper when conducted dishonestly. The Christian Scientist watches his motive in small things, for if he cannot remain honest and unselfish in these, he will not be so in the more important things of life. Christian Science teaches that evil, being unreal, has no intelligence, influence, cause, or effect; and one must live in accordance with this teaching if he would prosper and enjoy good.

An attitude of loving-kindness is necessary to ensure obedience to the rules of divine Principle, or Life. It is easy to obey what we love, and a genuine love for God, good, holds thought and act in accord therewith. Upon each of us evil falsely claims to have some influence and to produce some effect; but if we assent to this claim and comply with it, we do so in direct disobedience to the divine command of Christ Jesus (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

In God's universe there is no inharmony—no evil, injustice, selfishness, or wrong. In human experience, however, there seems to be a commingling of good and evil, health and sickness, selfishness and unselfishness. Under this mesmeric influence we believe ourselves to be sometimes good, and sometimes bad; sometimes kind, and sometimes unkind; sometimes provided for, and sometimes destitute. Christian Science has broken this despotic spell for many individuals by revealing to them the true nature of man as spiritual and complete.

The Christian Scientist is diligent in maintaining a correct mental attitude. In this way his thought does not respond to mortal mind's arguments of self-aggrandizement, ambition, or rivalry. He finds Paul's admonition the safe one to follow (Romans 12:10): "Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honour preferring one another." Thus he is ever ready to serve, while never attempting to elbow his fellows or push himself to the top. True affection is expressed in right thinking, thinking motivated by a desire to bless all mankind. The words of Kingsley are truly enlightening: "Let us see that whenever we have failed to be loving we have also failed to be wise; that whenever we have been blind to our neighbor's interests we have also been blind to our own."

In his work the Christian Scientist has no motive other than that of blessing all. As each keeps this purpose in view he is able to resist the false temptation to pervert this grand objective through personal ambition. Unified in the desire to bless and heal, Christian Scientists are doing much to regenerate mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Maintenir une Attitude d'Affection spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOTRE Maître formula l'exhortation suivante (Matthieu 7:12), qu'on appelle la Règle d'or: "Tout ce que vous voulez que les hommes fassent pour vous, vous aussi faites-le pour eux;" et ces paroles indiquent l'attitude mentale correcte dans tous nos rapports avec nos semblables. Pour être fidèles à cette règle succinte mais compréhensive, il nous faut mettre en œuvre la justice, la probité, la miséricorde, la compassion et toutes les qualités du même genre. Ce que nous faisons est affaire de démonstration individuelle; et si nous suivons la règle du Christ Jésus, nous serons conduits dans le bon chemin. Cette règle exige qu'à l'égard de nos semblables, nous atteignions et maintenions une attitude d'affection spirituelle.

A la page 57 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "L'affection humaine ne s'épanche pas en vain, bien qu'elle ne soit pas payée de retour;" et à la page 272: "Il faut atteindre au sens spirituel de la vérité avant de pouvoir comprendre la Vérité. Ce sens ne s'assimile que dans la mesure où nous sommes honnêtes, désintéressés, aimants et doux." Donc, même si notre attitude d'affection spirituelle rencontre apparemment l'antagonisme, elle est précieuse parce qu'elle nous fait du bien. Pour saisir ou même entrevoir la réalité spirituelle que révèle la Science Chrétienne, il est nécessaire de pratiquer l'affection véritable; et nous ne saurions connaître l'harmonie permanente tant que nous ne sommes pas arrivés au moins dans une certaine mesure à la compréhension spirituelle. L'égoïsme n'est pas à l'unisson de l'Entendement infini; aussi ne peut-il obtenir les incommensurables bienfaits dus à l'intelligence infaillible.

Celui qui étudie sérieusement la Science Chrétienne prend dès l'abord la sincère résolution de maintenir à l'égard de tous une affection spirituelle; peut-être trouve-t-il la chose comparativement facile jusqu'à l'heure où se font sentir les suggestions de la rivalité, cet élément humain. Dans les sports, dans les affaires, dans presque toutes les branches d'activité auxquelles ont part un grand nombre d'humains, le sens matériel suggère les compétitions ou la rivalité. Si l'on oublie la révélation de la réalité que fait connaitre la Science Chrétienne, on risque de se laisser mesmériser par un sens de compétition. Mais si nous cultivons dans notre conscience cette vérité: Dieu, le bien, est tout—forcément nous nous rendrons compte du fait que les hommes sont frères et qu'il est naturel de vouloir agir avec amour.

Quand il s'efforce d'exprimer sa vraie nature en tant que ressemblance de Dieu, le disciple se montre généreux et droit, aussi bien dans les sports que dans les affaires. Si l'on est tenté de gagner un match par des moyens déloyaux, on risque d'être peu à peu induit à croire que les affaires peuvent prospérer alors qu'elles sont menées d'une manière malhonnête. Le Scientiste Chrétien veille sur ses mobiles même pour les petites choses, car si dans ce domaine il ne reste pas honnête et désintéressé, il ne saurait l'être en ce qui concerne les choses plus importantes. La Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'étant irréel, le mal n'a ni intelligence, ni influence, ni cause ni effet; or quiconque veut réussir et goûter le vrai bonheur doit conformer sa vie à ces enseignements.

Une attitude bienveillante est nécessaire pour assurer l'obéissance aux règles du divin Principe ou de la Vie. Il est facile d'obéir à ce qu'on aime; et si l'on aime véritablement Dieu—le bien—la pensée et les actes resteront d'accord avec cet amour. En ce qui concerne chacun de nous, le mal prétend à tort qu'il exerce une certaine influence et produit un effet plus ou moins grand; mais si nous donnons à cette prétention notre assentiment, si nous nous y soumettons, nous désobéissons d'une manière formelle au divin commandement du Christ Jésus (Matthieu 5:48): "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait."

Dans l'univers de Dieu il n'existe pas d'inharmonie—point de mal, d'injustice, d'égoïsme ou de torts. Toutefois, dans les circonstances humaines, il semble y avoir un mélange de bien et de mal, de santé et de maladie, d'égoïsme et de désintéressement. Sous cette influence mesmérique, nous croyons être tantôt bons tantôt méchants; parfois aimables et d'autres fois sans aménité; hier dans l'abondance, aujourd'hui dans la pénurie. Pour une foule de gens, la Science Chrétienne a rompu ce charme despotique en révélant la vraie nature de l'homme, spirituelle et complète.

Le Scientiste Chrétien veille à maintenir une attitude mentale correcte. De cette manière sa pensée ne fait point écho à l'ambition, aux rivalités, aux visées égoïstes, qui sont des arguments de l'entendement mortel. Il constate que cette exhortation de Paul est le chemin de la sécurité (Romains 12:10): "Aimez-vous réciproquement d'une affection tendre et fraternelle; prévenez-vous par des égards réciproques." Il est donc toujours prêt à servir, mais il n'essaie jamais de coudoyer son prochain ou d'accaparer les premières places. L'affection véritable s'exprime par le penser juste, à la base duquel se trouve le désir de faire du bien à tous. Les paroles suivantes, dues à Kingsley, l'auteur anglais, sont bien faites pour nous éclairer: "Reconnaissons que dans tous les cas où nous n'avons pas fait preuve d'amour, nous n'avons point été sages; toutes les fois que nous avons été aveugles sur les intérêts de notre prochain, nous l'avons également été sur les nôtres."

Dans son travail le Scientiste Chrétien n'a d'autre mobile que le bien et le bonheur de chacun. Ayant toujours les yeux fixés sur ce but, il peut résister à la fausse tentation de l'ambition personnelle qui pervertirait le noble objectif qu'il se propose. Unis dans le désir d'être en bénédiction, de guérir les maux, les Scientistes Chrétiens font beaucoup pour la régénération des hommes.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Onion Seller of Brittany

I OVERTOOK him on a country lane, a man of dark hair and olive skin, who balanced lightly on his shoulder a long pole festooned with strings of amber earth fruit: glowing, smooth-skinned onions, alive with colour against the background of grays and half browns of an English winter. His way was my way, so we walked and talked together for seven miles.

His was a happy, contemplative life, free, far and away from the cement and clamor of city streets. His business lay along the lanes and narrow byways that led to nowhere, knocking on the low doors of cottages and singing praise, with the white flash of teeth, of the quality and cheapness of his wares. We talked of bicycles, boats and boots, and the shrewd bargaining of simple country folk.

"Why don't you ride a bicycle?" I asked him. "Some do," he said, "ride the bicycle, but it damages the onions. They bump and bang and easily bruise, and onions in such a state keep only for a short while. My onions are undamaged and will keep forever—almost forever," he added.

He told me that his boat was in Poole Harbour. They had crossed the Channel at the beginning of winter with forty tons of onions aboard. There was a crew of five and each morning, before dawn, they would set out with their long poles weighed down by eighty to one hundred pounds of onions. From Poole station they took trains to remote and isolated districts, and they would tramp twenty or thirty miles each day before returning to their boat at nightfall. Six days a week, they tramped the countryside and on the seventh day they rested. When there were no more onions to sell, they would return to Brittany. Sometimes their cargo took four or even five months to sell; but that did not matter, for there was little need to hurry. Sooner or later the last onion would be sold and then they would depart, but only to return again. For fifteen years they had crossed and recrossed the Channel, bringing the produce of Brittany and leaving with the coin of England, in little leather sacks hung round their necks.

We talked of boots, which to him were important, almost as important as onions. He talked easily and for a long time on this subject, and he was proud of his knowledge of leather. I learnt of the best type of shoe to buy for walking and the best method of getting them repaired. His praise was loud of English leather. Such shoes as he was wearing lasted him more than two years. I looked at them. They had grown old gracefully and their worn seams boasted quietly of many miles of travel.

We walked in silence, watching the slow blotting out of distant hills and trees. All things were gathered into grayness. Then the sky darkened and it began to rain. The countryside was empty and silent, sleeping the long winter's sleep. In silence we came to a fork in the lane, where we parted company. I watched the thin, dark figure of the man moving easily away from me, his load of amber globes burnished by the rain, swaying and gleaming warmth. I watched them until they were lost in the silent grayness which drenched the countryside.

D. B.

A Boston Institution

WOULD you like to play at being a Boston Brahmin? You've heard, most likely, of the Athenaeum, where all *real* Bostonians go for tea and culture? It is a rather gloomy and very dignified building at number 10½ Beacon St. A quite scholarly and intellectual haven.

To enjoy the Athenaeum one must be a "Proprietor" and own a share, which entitles one, not only to the use of weighty volumes in scholarly seclusion, but also to afternoon tea for three pennies! . . .

Here are intellectual old gentlemen, with pointed beards, carrying green cloth bags. Attenuated spinsters in rusty black. Professors from Harvard and Wellesley. Dames from Beacon Hill. Authors and poets. And erudite essayists. Shares today cost four hundred dollars, and are eagerly sought by good Bostonians.

As you enter the lobby, you will read the somber declaration: "Here remains a retreat for those who would enjoy the humanity of books." And that, in brief, is exactly what the Athenaeum is. The three-penny tea is picturesque, but it is only incidental. This is a place where books are hoarded for those who love them well. . . .

The Athenaeum is what you might call a gentleman's library. It keeps to such subjects as biography, history, travel, poetry, fiction, letters and essays. . . . Its borrowers are practically a family. This being so, it is natural and proper for readers to scribble in the back of each book their opinions, for the guidance of others. Having declared themselves, they sign their initials.

The Athenaeum was founded in 1807, when George Washington's library was offered for sale, and there were no funds anywhere to buy it. A few smart Bostonians got together, and, forming a society, chipped in. Washington's library was purchased, and formed the priceless nucleus of the Athenaeum. Another precious treasure is the library given to Boston in 1698 by William III, to keep the clergy educated.—From "And This Is Boston," by ELEANOR EARLY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Idea

ALL day long an idea
Has been dancing
In and out of my thought;
Utterly entrancing,
But refusing to be caught;
Witchingly illusive,
And quite inconsequential,
But persistently intrusive,
And essential.

When night comes creeping,
Weaving dreams,
And I am sleeping—
Or so it seems;
And thoughts grow bold,
And come quite near,
I shall catch hold
Of my idea.

It shall not escape
Again, this time,
For I shall imprison it
In rhyme.

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COBHAM

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1938

Connecticut Opens Part Of Merritt Route

Governor and Other State Notables Inaugurate First 17 Miles

$25,000,000 System

Eventually Will Provide Through Traffic Lane From New York City

NORWALK, Conn., June 29 (AP)—The first link of a $25,000,000 highway transversing Fairfield county and providing a through artery for traffic between metropolitan New York and Connecticut became a part of Connecticut's roads system today.

Governor Cross and a host of State notables came here for ceremonies marking the official opening of 17 miles of the Merritt Parkway, from this city to the New York State line.

Nearly 100 automobiles were provided to carry the official party, due to start its ride over the highway in mid-afternoon after the Governor cuts a ribbon stretched across the beginning of the completed section.

Ultimately the road will continue eastward from here to the banks of the Housatonic River in Stratford the county boundary.

The parkway project was under investigation for more than two months during the past winter and spring by a special Grand Jury which, sitting at Bridgeport, indicted a State agent, who supervised purchases of more than $6,000,000 of parkway land, and eight other persons including two real estate brokers on charges of conspiracy to defraud the State. Their trials are pending.

The jury also censured former Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald, charging he was negligent in the supervision of his department. After the jury's report was filed Mr. Macdonald resigned his post at the Governor's request.

The former Commissioner attended the ceremonies today, however, at the Governor's special invitation, and United States Representative Alfred N. Phillips of Stamford was absent.

After Mr. Macdonald's invitation had been announced Mr. Phillips told Governor Cross he would not participate in the ceremonies.

The Chief Executive replied that his invitation to Mr. Macdonald, who designed the parkway, was an act of "courtesy and justice" and that he was "quite sorry" Mr. Phillips would not attend.

Retail Stores Close Saturdays

Boston stores, members of the Retail Trade Board, will be closed this Saturday—the first in July—and every Saturday thereafter through the summer, the Board reminded patrons in an announcement today.

Weekday store hours will remain the same, 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. There will be no wage reductions during the shorter work weeks.

Drive On to Make Boston Banner Convention City

In Boston Today

Tobin Confers With Hotel Men

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin held a conference with hotel, restaurant, and travel executives of the city today to open a drive to make Boston "the greatest convention city in America."

Together with Glenwood J. Sherrard of the Parker House and D. B. Stanbro of the Hotel Statler, Mayor Tobin called upon the group of about 50 to increase their annual contributions to the Convention Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. Through this bureau the drive would be conducted to bring more conventions to Boston.

The value of such a bureau has been already proved in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, it was stated. Using an elaborate, colored bar chart, Mr. Sanbro showed that Cleveland in 1935 received $9,200,000 income from conventions whereas Boston in that year got $2,700,000. In 1936 Cleveland's income from conventions was $12,600,000 while Boston's was $2,500,000. In 1937 Cleveland's convention income was $6,100,000 and Boston's was $2,200,000.

Mr. Sanbro then pointed out that Cleveland's convention bureau gets $60,000 annually compared to Boston's present $13,000 and he urged that the local bureau's budget be increased to $25,000.

White Collar Projects Sought

More WPA projects for white collar and skilled workers were sought by a group of representatives of C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions and of the Workers Alliance—the WPA union—who visited Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today. They were assured by the Mayor that he would do everything possible to meet their requests.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, head of the WPA in Boston and Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, was appointed a committee of one by the Mayor to sit down with the labor committee and try to increase the number of projects of the type asked.

The Committee also asked Mayor Tobin for establishment of a city-owned and operated shoe factory to care for some of the unemployed in that industry. He informed them, however, that such a project was out of the question for Boston in view of its present financial straits.

The spokesman of the group was Mrs. Ann Prosten of the C. I. O.-affiliated United Office and Professional Workers of America.

Higher Gas Bills Forecast by City

At another hearing before the Public Utilities Commission on the Boston Consolidated Gas Company's petition for higher rates, in order to get new revenue to provide an adequate return on its investment, it contends, Lewis H. Weinstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, introduced evidence today to show that 97.9 per cent of the Company's customers would receive increased bills each month under the proposed rates.

Among a mass of exhibits introduced through testimony of Walker Stevenson, gas expert retained by the city, were figures showing that a customer using 1,770 cubic feet of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Race Track Tax Of $32,522 Upheld

The Eastern Racing Association must pay the full amount of its 1936 real estate taxes of $32,522 and need not be granted any tax abatement on its Suffolk Downs property, the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court decided today.

In its decision, the Court denied the Association's petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Revere Board of Tax Assessors to consider an appeal for abatement of the tax, levied in 1936 on the racing property valued then at $813,800.

The abatement appeal was filed with the Assessors on Sept. 30 of that year, but no hearing was given within the four months' period immediately following. According to law, if no hearing is granted in that time, refusal of abatement is automatically constituted.

The next step in securing an abatement, according to law, is an appeal to the State Board of Tax Appeals within 90 days of the end

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Corporation Tax Legal for Racing

Corporations licensed to conduct horse and dog racing were dealt a severe blow today when the State Supreme Court decided they must pay corporation excise taxes in addition to license fees.

The decision, written by Judge Henry T. Lummus, was handed down against the corporations in spite of the Massachusetts statute which states that "no other license fee or excise, except as provided in this chapter, shall be assessed or collected by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof."

The Court declared, "Taken literally, the sentence quoted from the Act of 1934 (setting up dog racing) is broad enough to support the contention of the race track. But we must look beyond the letter. The sentence quoted has no certain or plainly intended application to a corporation excise tax, for an individual as well as a corporation may be granted a dog racing license. It would be as reasonable to hold that a dog racing licensee, by virtue of the sentence quoted, is freed from liability to pay a legacy tax."

The decision granted the appeal of Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, who was appealing from a tax abatement on such a tax which was granted the Bristol County Kennel Club by the State Board of Tax Appeals.

Civil Service Head Is Heard

In a lively session punctuated by sharp, verbal thrusts and parryings, Thomas H. Green, State Civil Service Commissioner, today appeared before the Special Commission Investigating the Unemployment Compensation Commission to declare that his department has been operated in strict accordance with the law.

Highlight of the session came when Mr. Green was asked by the Chairman of the Commission to keep his voice down in answering questions, following which a guard placed a restraining hand upon the Commissioner's shoulder when his excitement again got the better of him. In a burst of feeling, Mr. Green shouted: "Take your hand

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Hurley Asks $17,500,000 Relief Plan

Combination Bond Issue, Appropriation and Use of Funds Submitted

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of Public Works for road construction and maintenance; $4,000,000 would be diverted from the highway fund to the general fund to reduce the $16,000,000 State tax on cities and towns, and $500,000 would go to the Metropolitan District Commission for additional road work. The entire $8,500,000 would come from the highway fund.

Defiance to Opponents

The Governor's message was taken as the Chief Executive's defiance of the Republican ultimatum that no bond issue program would be approved by the 1938 Legislature. Senator Samuel H. Wragg, (R), president of the Senate, relayed this information to the Governor early this week. After the Hurley-Wragg conference, a compromise program was considered by Democratic and Republican senators.

The compromise calls for a $4,500,000 appropriation from the highway fund for the Department of Public Works and $4,500,000 distribution to cities and towns.

The Governor's surprise proposal today practically shattered legislative hopes for prorogation this week. However, the Republican majority on the House immediately held a caucus on the Governor's program as soon as it reached the House of Representatives.

The proposed $9,000,000 bond issue calls for a $4,000,000 distribution to cities and towns for road construction and maintenance exclusively, a $4,000,000 construction program to be undertaken by the State Department of Mental Diseases, and a $1,000,000 unemployment relief reserve fund. The Mental Disease Department program would include the construction of a $1,800,000 institution to house the criminally insane. The entire bond issue would be amortized over a 10-year period.

The $4,000,000 distribution to cities and towns would be apportioned in the same manner that the State tax on cities and towns is assessed.

Risk of Penalty

Although the Governor is diverting $4,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, he took the position that he would not thereby run the risk of a Federal penalty for using gasoline tax funds for purposes other than highway construction.

The Government took this position in opposing a Republican movement to distribute several million dollars from the highway fund to the cities and towns for road construction or for reducing the State tax by using the money as an estimated retreat.

"I do not believe," he stated, "that it is worth $1,000,000 in the way of a penalty as the price by which the State may distribute $4,000,000 to our cities and towns. . . . On the other hand, the use of the proceeds of the aforesaid fund by the State itself for such purposes is at least debatable and in the absence of any binding decision of any court, I deem it safer to permit the use by a State agency than I do by the various cities and towns."

The program was submitted to the Legislature in two special messages, one calling for the $8,500,000 appropriation and diversion plan and the other, demanding the $9,000,000 bond issue.

In the bond issue message Governor Hurley said, "Unemployment and its attendant consequences cannot be ignored. It is not right that in a civilized society people, through no fault of their own, should be without food, shelter, and adequate clothing. . . .

"While I am Governor no child, woman, or man, in Massachusetts will starve because of lack of funds to feed them."

Increase Recognized

In regard to the Governor's proposal that $4,000,000 be given to the Public Works Department for road construction and maintenance, opponents of the Governor were quick to note that this sum approaches the $5,000,000 Public Works Department increase sought in the regular budget by practically the entire Democratic membership of the House and Senate and several "off the reservation" Republicans.

One of Boston's Beauty Spots

By a Staff Photographer — Josephine Horton in Rose Arbor in the Fenway

Bills to Benefit Workers and Idle Signed by Hurley

Three bills affecting the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Law and directly benefiting both employees and unemployed throughout the State covered by the law were signed today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

The first bill provides that on and after July 1 of this year, employee 1 per cent wage contributions shall be discontinued for one year.

The second orders appointment of a special recess commission to study the advisibility of eliminating employee contributions entirely.

The third contains 23 amendments to the law which greatly increase its aid to the unemployed.

Emergency Reserve

Regarding the first bill, Governor Hurley recently sent a special message to the Legislature asking for elimination of employee contributions entirely. He pointed out at the time that there is $50,000,000 in reserve, which, he said, is more than enough to take care of any emergency. William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, however, declared he was in favor of a one-year suspension, instead of elimination entirely, and asked for appointment of the recess commission. The Legislature adopted both his suggestions.

Among the more important of the 23 amendments to the law, itself, was a provision to reduce from three to two weeks the time an individual must wait between the time he registers as unemployed and the day he receives his first benefits.

Other provisions state that the waiting period shall not be affected by receipt of money received by individuals from State or Federal welfare agencies, and increased from $3 to $5 the amount a person receiving unemployment compensation may earn in self-employment or doing odd jobs without jeopardizing his right to benefits. These amendments also provide that work done for State, city, or town, in return for welfare shall not be construed as wage-earning services.

Employers Continue

Despite suspension of employee contributions, however, employers throughout the State must continue to pay their 2.7 per cent pay-roll assessment.

As a result of the Governor's action today, Laurence P. Harrington, Executive Secretary of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, announced that notice of changes will be sent employers covered by the law. Employers should be reminded, he said, that wages earned or paid before July 1 are subject to contribution, and for them returns must be filed.

Autoist's Honesty Saves Him Fine

By the Associated Press

Rochester, N. H., June 29

In this case, honesty proved to be a good policy.

When Municipal Judge Gardner S. Hall yesterday asked Winifred Hill if he knew Emile Ferland had been operating his (Hill's) car without a license, Hill unhesitantly answered "yes."

"You are the first honest man I have had in my court for some time," commented Judge Hall—and he suspended a $10 fine on payment of $5.70 costs.

Ferland pleaded guilty to driving without a license and was fined $10 and costs.

Green of A. F. of L. To Visit Providence For Labor Day Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29—When it was doubtful whether Rhode Island would vote Democratic at the last election, President Roosevelt went there and rallied support for his party.

Now the control of labor affairs is at issue and the American Federation of Labor will bring here William Green, its President, in an effort to offset the drive of the Committe for Industrial Organization. It will be his first visit to Rhode Island since he succeeded Samuel Gompers.

Mr. Green accepted the invitation of the Providence Federated Union to appear Labor Day and speak both at a dinner and over a nation-wide radio hook up.

Niagara Falls Excursion By Boston & Maine Road

The Boston & Maine Railroad announces an excursion to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls over the Fourth of July week end. The falls will be illuminated on Sunday evening as a special attraction for the visitors. Huge electrical searchlights will be used, with varicolored lights.

The holiday trip allows Bostonians two days in Niagara, the train leaving Saturday evening and arriving back in Boston early Tuesday morning.

New Bedford-N. Y. Steamer Service Beginning Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 29—A new Long Island Sound steamship service opens tonight with the sailing from New York of the Meteor with a large number of Cape Cod summer residents and their automobiles. The vessel is being operated by the Colonial Line, which maintains a daily all-year schedule between Providence, R. I., and New York, with bus connections between Providence and Boston.

The 325-foot Meteor, formerly the Richard Chapin of the New England Steamship Company's Providence Line, will sail from New York each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.

On its first trip tonight official guests aboard will include representatives of New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Cape Cod communities, which have been seeking to bring about establishment of a new steamer service ever since the final abandonment a year ago of the long and romantically famed Fall River Line, with its speeding boat trains from Boston—and, earlier, from Fitchburg on the Old Colony road.

The Meteor will be operated only between this date and Sept. 11.

With the abandonment one by one of the Fall River Line and other Sound services once operated by the New England Steamship Company, the Colonial Line and the Eastern Steamship's Cape Cod Canal service are left alone in the field of passenger service by water between New York and New England ports. Opening of the new service tonight marks first time in years a new venture of the kind has been launched.

Irish Lecturer and Group Sailing for Trip Abroad

Maurice J. Lacey, headmaster of the Jamaica Plain High School and State Educational Department lecturer on Irish culture, will sail from Boston tomorrow for Ireland with a group of 15 men and women who have been taking his lecture courses in Boston and Worcester. They will sail on the Anchor Line's steamer, Cameronia.

Haigis Stays Out of Race For Governor

Costs Prevent Campaign, Western Massachusetts Leader Indicates

Rivals Appeal

Saltonstall and Whitcomb Bid for Support From Western Leader's Camp

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Withdrawal of John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936, from the 1938 gubernatorial campaign, has opened a furious intra-party struggle between Leverett Saltonstall and Richard Whitcomb to corral the support of former Haigis leaders.

The Haigis withdrawal announcement came last night after the western Massachusetts man had studied the political situation for more than two months.

Heavy Demands

"I cannot, in fairness to myself, see my way clear at this time to enter the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor," he said.

"Never before in all my years of public service have I given more thought to a question than to this decision.

"The demands of our modern political system in connection with a campaign for the Governorship are greater than I can meet, having in mind the interests of my family and the business responsibilities to which I am at present committed."

Immediately following the Haigis statement, Mr. Whitcomb, former Director of the Boston Municipal Survey Committee, and Mr. Saltonstall, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor in 1936 and former Speaker of the House of Representatives, issued bids for the campaign aid of former Haigis supporters.

The impartial observers consider the Haigis decision of greatest benefit to Mr. Whitcomb who is a resident of Springfield and whose gubernatorial organization first took root in the western part of Massachusetts, the Haigis stronghold. Those western Republicans who insist a westerner should be made Governor undoubtedly will switch to Mr. Whitcomb's campaign horses.

Mr. Haigis, however, gave no personal indication of the candidate he prefers, despite the fact that both Mr. Whitcomb and Mr. Saltonstall have been seeking his open support for some time.

Real Contest Looms

Had Mr. Haigis decided to run this year, observers were certain that Mr. Saltonstall would win the Republican nomination easily. Now with only one western candidate in the field, he may find himself in a real contest.

The Whitcomb bid for the support of Haigis followers, read in part:

"Mr. Haigis' withdrawal from the contest assures me of the solid support of the western part of the State in the September primaries.

"Mr. Haigis' supporters know that Mr. Haigis and I both have a background of business management that is the crying need of Government today. . . . .

"I renew my appeal to the rank and file of the Republican Party that the golden opportunity has come for them to take control of their Party and nominate a man with a definite program for the betterment of the State, its business, its industry, and its people. The time is ripe to remove from the Party the label of reactionism, which has sent it down to defeat for the past eight years."

Saltonstall Appeal

Mr. Saltonstall, in his statement, hailed Mr. Haigis' long and honorable career in public service and called upon his friends "to join with me now. With them and many other citizens throughout this Commonwealth I can and will win this battle for a State Government that will serve all of the people of the Commonwealth, all of the time, regardless of race, creed, or color. Mr. Haigis' announcement paves the way for a united Republican drive to victory in the fall."

The Haigis withdrawal statement came as no surprise inasmuch as for several weeks reports have been circulated that he would not seek the nomination this year. However, not later than a month ago Mr. Haigis himself stated he "probably would run." Yet on June 1, Mr. Haigis announced he was making a thorough study of the cost of a campaign and that his decision would depend upon the solution of the financial problem. Therefore his present decision is an indication that lack of finances is the reason for his withdrawal.

In addition to Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Whitcomb, two other candidates are in the field for the Republican nomination. They are Frederick W. Butler, Chairman of the Essex County Commissioners, and William M. McMasters, Union Party nominee for Governor in 1936.

Yoerg for Kelly Post

William P. Yoerg, Mayor of Holyoke, meanwhile announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor, the position Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly is vacating in an attempt to defeat Gov. Charles F. Hurley for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Other Democratic candidates for Lieutenant Governor already in the field include Edward T. Collins, member of the Executive Council; Alexander F. Sullivan, former Representative; and James H. Brennan, former member of the Executive Council. Joseph C. White, former Senator, is a prospective candidate,

M. Mills

New Hampshire Unemployment Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 29—Indications that employment is increasing in New Hampshire come from two sources.

First, the State Unemployment Compensation division reports that benefit payments for May were less than for April. Second the State Director of Relief furnishes figures which show that during May more direct relief cases were closed than opened due to obtaining of employment in private industry.

During May 1,601 direct relief cases were closed, and of this number 43 per cent were attributed to employment in private industry, 33 per cent obtained to Federal programs such as the NYA, CCC, WPA and PWA. During May 974 direct relief cases were opened and of this number 477 were attributed to the loss of employment in private industry, while 228 more had jobs in private industry but were forced to obtain supplementary aid because of their small income. Direct relief expense in the State for May was $225,466.85 as compared with $252,299.76 for April.

The Week in New Hampshire

Exeter Tercentenary

The Town of Exeter starts its tercentenary Friday to last through July 4. It was 300 years ago this spring that John Wheelwright established his home at Exeter which at its outset included territory that extends far beyond the present boundaries of the Town. It was for religious freedom that Wheelwright and his followers founded the new settlement, and the present First Church of Exeter was founded the same year as the first settlement. For many years Exeter was a colonial Governmental seat, and it is thought that were it not for a ducking given early politicians in the river that Exeter might be the capital of New Hampshire today. It was at Exeter that the New Hampshire delegation first assembled to consider the Federal Constitution, but it was at Concord that the delegates in a later session approved the Federal document.

Every night but Sunday during the celebration a historical pageant will be presented, and the various private and public buildings of historical interest will be thrown open to the public.

The Town of Hampton is also making plans for its tercentenary celebration, which will be held this summer.

Grants Summarized

At the close of May, 1938, the Federal Government had spent $26,520,350 in New Hampshire since April, 1935, providing relief and work relief, according to Eugene E. Reed, State Director for the National Emergency Council. Expenditures by the various agencies in this State out of funds appropriated by Congress in the ERA acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, were as follows: Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and Forest Service, $1,213,763; Bureau of Public Roads, $2,580,402; Farm Security Administration, $746,575; Emergency Conservation Work, $5,034,637; Federal Emergency Relief Administration, $1,333,499; Public Works Administration, $1,034,859; Works Progress Administration, $13,783,489, and all other agencies and departments, including Departments of War, Interior, and Treasury, $793,125.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair weather and continued cool tonight and Thursday; moderate northerly winds.

Maine: New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, cooler in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Thursday, except cloudy on the south coast tonight, continued cool.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds mostly northerly, partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	59	Minnneapolis	62	76
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	60	68	New York	60	62
Denver	66	82	Norfolk	66	70
Helena	58	78	Philadelphia	66	66
Kansas City	64	80	St. Louis	66	78
Los Angeles	60	72	San Francisco	56	66
Miami	80	88	Washington	64	66

A-7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 29.
B-Maximum, June 28.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:10 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Thursday, 1:26 a. m.; height, 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 3:55 p. m.

Boston Red Cross to Assist Chinese Women and Children

The cause of the women and children in China who have become destitute and orphaned through the war, is one of the most urgent ever sponsored by the American Red Cross, according to James Jackson, chairman of its Boston Chinese Relief Appeal Committee.

The National organization of the Red Cross has appealed for $1,000,000 to aid these innocent victims of the hostilities, and Boston's quota was set at $20,000 when the local fund raising effort began on May 20. So far only 40 per cent of this total has been subscribed.

"Authentic reports from China reveal," Mr. Jackson stated recently, "the most extensive distress of a civilian population in modern history. The destruction of land, farming tools and a lack of seed make a return to agricultural production almost impossible. In the various concentration centers thousands upon thousands of women and children are subsisting on a handful of rice as their one daily meal, and their distress is rendered even more pitiful by lack of shelter. The existing situation among orphaned children is almost without parallel.

"Foreigners in China are deeply impressed by the sincere desire of the Chinese people to help themselves. Chinese living in various other countries have contributed substantially toward relief work too, but the problem is so great that assistance is needed from other sources.

"We can all recall the interest and generosity manifested by the Chinese people during the Mississippi Valley floods of 1933, when they contributed over $1,000,000 for the relief of flood victims in this country, and there have been other occasions when we have received evidences of their friendship and good will."

Contributions received at the Red Cross Boston headquarters at 347 Commonwealth Avenue are being applied directly to Chinese relief under the direction of Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" Wagner
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" Glinka
Irish Tune from County Derry . Arranged by Grainger
Soviet Iron Works ..... Mossoloff
Farandole from "L'Arlesienne" . Bizet
Waltz, "Wine, Woman, and Song" Strauss
The Animals' Carnival, Grand Zoological Fantasia ..... Saint-Saëns
Introduction and Royal March of the Lion
Cocks and Hens
Horses of Tartary (Fleet Animals)
Tortoises
The Elephant
Kangaroos
Personages with long ears
The Cuckoo in the depth of the forest
Pianists
The Swan (Solo violoncello, J. Langendoen)
Finale
Pianos: Jesús María Sanromá—Leo Litwin
Third Movement from the "Pathetic" Symphony No. 6 ..... Tchaikovsky
"Old King Cole" ..... Baynton-Power
March of the Little Lead Soldiers
Trepak, Russian Dance, from the Ballet "Nutcracker" .. Tchaikovsky
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Copley—
"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Movies

Metropolitan—
"White Banners," featuring Jackie Cooper, Fay Bainter, Claude Rains and Bonita Granville. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Rascals." 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:30. Tomorrow: Rudy Valee in "Gold Diggers of Paris." Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Scollay and Modern—

"Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" boys and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama." Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Four Men and a Prayer," starring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. Also "Penrod and His Twin Brother," with Billy and Bobby Mauch. Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper in "The Adventures of Marco Polo." Also "Start Cheering," with Jimmy Durante and Joan Perry.

Hub—
Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland in "Anthony Adverse." 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Sergeant Murphy," with Ronald Reagan and Mary Maguire. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. Tomorrow: Ronald Colman in "Under Two Flags." Also "Thanks a Million," with Dick Powell.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Dr. Rhythm," with Bing Crosby and Mary Carlisle. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Women Are Like That," featuring Kay Francis and Pat O'Brien. 2:05, 5:18, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Hawaii Calls." 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Goodbye Broadway." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Keith Memorial—
"The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux, Mischa Auer, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen, William Gargan, and Beatrice Roberts. 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Tomorrow: Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Always Goodbye." Also "Romance of the Limberlost," with Jean Parker and Eric Linden.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with Frank McHugh and Ann Sheridan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Josette," with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me."

Boston—
"Over the Wall," with Dick Foran. 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:15. Also "Extortion," with Scott Colton. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 5:35, 9. Tomorrow: "Four Men and a Prayer," starring Loretta Young. Also Sally Eilers and Louis Hayward in "Condemned Women."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

University—
Errol Flynn in "The Green Light." 3:15, 6:30, 9:40 Also "These Three," with Miriam Hopkins and Merle Oberon. 1:35, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Ritz Brothers in "Kentucky Moonshine." Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:41, 9:51. Also "Goodbye Broadway." 2:09, 5:15, 8:21.

Strand—
"A Girl With Ideas," featuring Wendy Barrie and Walter Pidgeon. Also "High Flyers," with Wheeler and Woolsey. Tomorrow: "Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Fred Allen. Also Joan Fontaine and Allan Lane in "Maid's Night Out."

Exeter—
"The Crime of Dr. Hallet," with Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson. 2:09, 5, 7:55. Also "Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers and Tony Martin. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Tomorrow: Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test Pilot." Also short subjects.

South Station Theater—
Donald Duck in "Self Control," "Historical Boston," "Charlie Chase Comedy," "Isle of Enchantment," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Woman Against Woman," starring Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney in "Lord Jeff." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Tomorrow: Wallace Beery in "Port of Seven Seas." Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice.

Tremont—
"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," featuring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. Also "Thunder in the City," starring Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on French Paintings by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

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Institute Told Of Background Of The World's Races

(Continued from Page 1)

empires, he pointed out, is indicated by the fact that the conquests of Napoleon, the Roman Empire and the empire of Alexander the Great—if added together—would not equal a single one of the six provinces of Kubla Khan.

Only the prospect of seizing some of the enormous wealth of China in the 12th century brought the invading Mongol hordes back from Europe—with its comparative poverty and only 12,000 people in Paris, its largest city, compared to Peking's more than 1,000,000—Professor Clark declared.

"If it had not been for that change of plan," he added, "there's no doubt that instead of looking back to Greece for our foundation culture, we should have been looking to the Far East,—and Hitler instead of referring to 'pure Aryan stock' would have been glorying in Mongol blood!"

The preeminence of the East in the history of civilization until quite recent times, Mr. Clark told the Institute, is clearly shown in our oldest legends and fairy stories, all of which refer to the seeking of wealth, the winning of princesses and the culmination of adventures "somewhere in the East."

It was this same lure of the center of civilization and wealth, that sent the Portugese around the southern tip of Africa—and resulted in the discovery of America in the course of attempts to find a western route to Cathay, he pointed out.

In 1492 Columbus was one of a white race which made up only 10 per cent of the world's population and controlled only nine per cent of its area, he stated, and today the whites make up only 25 per cent of the world family. But whether because of the Christian ideals that dominate them, or because of the better weapons they have developed, they now control 65 per cent of the world's population and 85 per cent of its area.

"Today, however," Professor Clark declared, "the world is again approaching the re-establishment of equilibrium which always follows the sudden dominance of any one group. The trouble in the Orient today is, fundamentally, a revolt against domination by the whites.

"Centuries ago the Malaysian conquerors of the Japanese Islands fought to displace Caucasians who possessed the land before them. Now once more they are struggling against the Caucasians—though indirectly. Their success against Russia in 1905 gave them courage to overcome a long fear of the 'magic' of Occidental weapons and was the starting point of present developments."

Touching on the necessity of world co-operation and neighborliness in restraining aggressive forces, the Professor remarked that Shanghai is now more easily accessible from Boston than was Richmond, Va., in Washington's time.

"When my grandfather wrote from China to hisfiancée in Boston," he said, "it took a year to get a reply. Today I can put through a phone call to a friend in Shanghai in five minutes and I can fly there in a few days.

"Real distances are measured by costs and time involved. By this standard the world is now considerably smaller than were the 13 original states—at the time that federation was recognized as the solution of their difficulties."

Major General William C. Rivers, retired, lecturing last night on "America's Policy in the Far East" declared it would be physically impossible at present for an Oriental power to wage war upon the United States, or vice versa. He advocated building up armament in the United States for defense only—placing the "frontier," however, about 2,000 miles at sea—the range of modern battleships, he said.

Because Congressmen are accustomed to the distortion of maps on Mercator's projection, the General asserted, they have been led to lay altogether too much emphasis on defense bases on Hawaii and Samoa—far to the South. The logical place for such bases, he declared, is the Aleutian Islands, which are much nearer than Hawaii to both San Francisco and Japan.

"Buy a globe at a ten cent store and see for yourselves," he urged his audience.

Tonight in Alumnae Hall Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, will give a lecture, open to the public, on "The International Significance of the Hull Trade Program."

Wellesley Speaker

Who Gives Three Lectures at the Institute of International Relations

Higher Gas Bills Forecast by City

(Continued from Page 9)

gas a month will pay from 24 to 32 per cent more for it.

The main brunt of the increases will be borne by the small consumer, Mr. Weinstein contended.

Robert Holt, Counsel for the Gas Company, asked that the Commission view the property of the Company so as to get first-haid information as to its condition. J. Burke Sullivan, Chairman of the Commission, said that such a visit would be planned shortly, if possible.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 30

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Short-Wave Programs

For Thursday, June 30

Berlin—7 p. m.—"Old Songs Are Ever New," variety music. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77-meg.

Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Western Music. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—"Why Greek?" Prof. Gilbert Murray. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Prague—7:55 p. m.—Music; Commentary from the Sokol Congress; Variety. OLR4A, 25.3m., 11.84meg.; OLR5A, 19.7m., 15.23meg.

Moscow—8 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—Selections from 'Operas; "The Life and Works of Amilcare Ponchielli." 2RO4, 25.4m., 11.81meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.

Berlin—10:15 p. m.—"A Musical Tour of Vienna." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—10:40 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSI, 19.6m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Caracas—10:15 p. m.—Talks by High Officials of the Department of Labor. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

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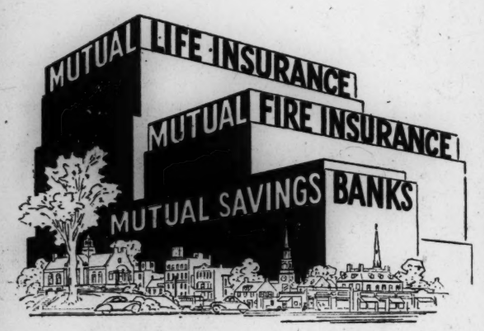

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AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Today's News in the Greater Boston Area

(Continued from Page 9)

off. I am Civil Service Commissioner of this State. My picture hangs there on the wall as a member of one of the Committees of the General Court. I won't stand for it."

Then Mr. Green continued in a more even manner: "I have administered my department in strictly legal manner and do not intend to let anyone place me in a ridiculous position."

Mr. Green's emotional outburst came during the process of questioning him in connection with employment of workers by the Unemployment Compensation Commission, charged with political patronage and disregard of Civil Service regulations. Warren Patten, counsel for the Commission, did the questioning.

Second high spot of the meeting occurred when Mr. Green, who frequently leaned over to hear the whisperings of his secretary and special examiner, was accused by Mr. Patten with putting on a "Charley McCarthy act."

To which Mr. Green replied: "I resent this reference. I brought two or three members of my office force to assist and I object to this man (Mr. Patten) putting on a three-ring circus."

"No one can make a political football out of Tom Green," the Commissioner added. "I will resign rather than stand any interference."

Mr. Green said he had been absent from his office for physical reasons for six months. Hence his need for counsel from his subordinates, he said.

During the month of hearings held by the Special Commission, the Unemployment Compensation group has been charged as being a dumping ground for the friends of politicians seeking recompense for their political services. Hearings will be resumed at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Generally Fair Weather Forecast

Senior Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes of the Boston Weather Bureau took off his oilskins for the first time in four days today as he scanned the skies and saw no promise of a return of rain for at least a couple of days.

Generally fair weather with continued cold will continue through today and Thursday, he said, adding that he sees no immediate return of the heat wave of last week.

In fact, Mr. Noyes declared, none of his charts or instruments gives any indication of the usual hot weather Boston is accustomed to experience on Independence Day, which this year arrives next Monday.

The rainfall, which began last Sunday and ended only this morning, reached a grand total of 4.12 inches, boosting the figure for the month to 6.31 inches. This amount is 3.65 inches more than Boston usually receives at this date in the month.

In Providence, R. I., the rainfall reached a total of 7.58 inches for the first 28 days of June and established a record nearly .3 of an inch more than had ever before been reached in that period of time.

Paragon Park Plans for Crowd

With brighter skies promised for the holiday week end, David Stone, operator of Paragon Park at Nantasket is preparing to handle record-breaking crowds—after several days in which rain has forced postponement of many planned visits to the park.

This year there are 15 rides, ranging from the big roller coaster—with its fine view of the harbor from the top of the first hill—to the group of seven miniature rides for tiny tots. One of the new additions is the Steeplechase, in which midget cars with gasoline motors are raced around a wooden track.

In addition to the rides and the slides in Hilarity Hall there is the roller skating rink, "fun house" and the Palm Garden where sea food and other dinners are served to the music of Charlie Wallace and His Serenaders.

Many children's groups have arranged to take advantage of special combination rates for 25 or more.

The free outdoor entertainment attraction this week and next is the high wire act of the Five Arlines. Fireworks are planned also for the night before July 4.

Ocean Gives Up Old Chinese Vase

Memories of the early square riggers that built up for New England a rich trade with the Orient, were revived today at Boston Fish Pier, in attempts to solve the latest riddle of the sea.

It all happened because Capt. Nicholas Molea of the dragger Two Pals, put in at the pier today with a brown clay vase, about two feet high and of about 15 inches diameter, showing some Chinese characters on the rolled edge of the top.

That, in itself, was not so unusual, but the fact that he reported hauling the vase up from 40 fathoms of water, 40 miles off Chatham, yesterday, along with a haul of groundfish, in his otter trawl, was news. It started historians and old-timers at the pier trying to dope out if it might have been lost when some old-time clipper ship was wrecked on the shoals of the Cape. But the mystery of the vase remains unsolved up to the present time.

Lee States Stand On Communism

Joseph Lee, Jr., of Beacon Hill, member of the School Committee, told the Committee in answer to questions last night that he is not a Communist but that he would be one if Communism "would work."

Mr. Lee was reminded by Joseph C. White, another member of the committee, that he had been publicly labeled a Communist and that he should make his position clear on this issue, a delicate one locally.

Mr. White said to Mr. Lee: "Joseph, I'm deeply concerned about newspaper articles reporting that a Senator Burke affirmed at a meeting of Veterans of Foreign Wars that you are a Communist. I think you owe it to us, to the people of the city and to the parents of the children we direct that you answer the question."

"Are you a Communist, Mr. Lee?" asked Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Committee.

"I am not a Communist," Mr. Lee answered both men. "I very much believe in the competitive system. I don't believe in Communism, because I don't believe it would work."

"If it would work, would you be a Communist?" Mr. Smith asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Lee.

"That's all I wanted to know," said the Chairman.

"There you have it," commented Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lee disagreed with Dr. Patrick J. Foley, another Committee member, that Communism is anti-God. He termed Communism "anti-church."

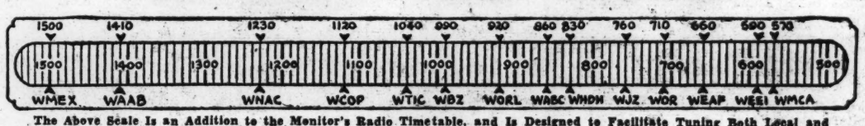
Mr. Smith repeated his questions to Mr. Lee who replied substantially as under the first barrage from his fellow Committee members, repeating that he would favor Communism "if it would work," and concluding:

"There you have it."

Song of a Shirt

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Edward Crane, law professor at Texas University, hung a shirt out to dry. Next day he found a pair of wrens keeping house in a rolled-up sleeve. Professor Crane let the wrens stay there —he even rigged up a canopy to protect them.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Sport commentator ...	Top Hatters; orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady.....	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Rhythm Revue	H. Middleman's Orch..	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Popeye": sketch .	Revelers; male quartet.	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian radio review..
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator ...	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"...	Lowell Thomas	Sport commentator	Sport reports	Stephen Foster recital..
7:00 Popular variety ..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Edvard Grieg recital...
7:15 "Across the Table"	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"Uncle Ezra": sketch..	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Living History"..	"Concert Hall"	James Melton; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger":	Jean Evans; trio.....
7:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Orch...
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function" ..	"One Man's Family":	"Musical Album"	"The Wordcaster".....
8:15 les; sketch	"Midweek Function" ..	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	"Miss Gerry's Swing"..
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	Hollywood Bowl Open	Harper's Varieties ....
8:45 the Lads; guests.	Barry McKinley, songs.	vocalists	House: variety	Salon orchestra .....
9:00 Sport commentator	Sport commentator	Fred Allen in "Town	Sport commentator ...	Federal Theater: His-
9:15 Sport commentator	Sport commentator	Hall Tonight": quartet;	Sport commentator ...	tory in Action .....
9:30 "The Word Game"	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Players; guest ; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Question Box .....
9:45 "The Word Game"	Arthur Fiedler, cond..	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	Question Box .....
10:00 Goldman Band ..	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Don Humbert's Orch..
10:15 Goldman Band ..	Arthur Fiedler, cond..	Class and Dance.....	"Symphonic Strings"	"Music of the Masters"
10:30 "It Can Be Done"..	NBC Minstrel Show....	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show....	Class and Dance.....	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service...	Melodies From the Sky	Harlem amateurs .....
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service.....	"Impressions"	Harlem amateurs .....
11:30 Pendarvis Orch....	Music As You Desire It.	Horace Heidt's Orch...	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Harlem amateurs .....
11:45 Pendarvis Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Horace Heidt's Orch...	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Harlem amateurs .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock".	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 Rhythm music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch....	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	"Songs They Write"...	Food talk	Farm and Home News
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club": popular orch.; soloists..	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Anne Nigro, pianist...
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"The Mystery Chef"...	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum": talk..	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Melody Time"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hillton House" ..	"Josh Higgins": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	Variety program	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Frank Roberts, songs..
11:15 Instrumentalists ..	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	"Music for Madame"..
11:30 "Big Sister": sk...	Women and News	"Rhythm Symphonic" ..	"Get Thin to Music"..	"Fashion Congress"..
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life".....	Soloist; orchestra	News commentator ...
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Studio speaker ..	report; music; stocks..	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review..
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs"..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Vic and Sade"...	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"..	"The Happy Gang"....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Road of Life".....	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Royal Rangers	"Mirrors of Manhattan"
1:45 Hymn recital	Glenn Darwin, baritone	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Royal Rangers	Edna Carter, songs.....
2:00 Pres. Roosevelt at	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup" ...	President Roosevelt at	Song team .....
2:15 New York Fair..	"Grimm's Daughter"..	"Musical Roundup" ...	New York World's Fair	Bob Murray, songs.....
2:30 News Service	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater drama-
2:45 Veterans Reunion ..	Hymn recital	"School for Wives" ...	Sport reports	tization .....
3:00 Pres. Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt: ad-	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Consolairs .....
3:15 address to N. E. A.	dress to N. E. A.....	"Ma Perkins"	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30 Network program ..	WHK Revue: variety...	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports .....
3:45 Network program ..	WHK Revue: variety...	"The Guiding Light"...	baseball game	"Elmer and Axel".....
4:00 C. Hector's Orch..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports .....
4:15 Do You Remember?	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 Vocalist	Club Matinee: variety..	Rush Hughes, comment	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports .....
4:45 "Party": music	Club Matinee: variety..	"Girl Alone": sketch..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Network program	Top Hatters; orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Don Winslow; sketch...	Top Hatters; orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	Studio speaker .....
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Piano duet	Little Orphan Annie....	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Vocalist	Network program	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator ...	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news..	Medal of Merit award..	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider" .....
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Concert orchestra ....
7:15 Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Vocalist	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs..
7:45 "Viewpoints".....	"Concert Hall"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor..	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch..
8:00 Dramatization	News dramatizations ...	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 Dramatization	News dramatizations ...	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	Legion speaker .....
8:30 "St. Louis Blues"..	75th Anniversary of	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"The Green Hornet":	Jerry Lee; orchestra...
8:45 'St. Louis Blues"..	Battle of Gettysburg..	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator .....
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1938":	"The Harmonaires"	"Four Aces" .....
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	phony Orch.; Reginald	Fannie Brice; chorus;	Gettysburg Reunion	"Four Aces" .....
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	Stewart, cond.; Albert	Meredith Willson's Or-	"Press Time": newspa-	Midweek Forum .....
9:45 Major Bowes Hour	Spalding, violinist	chestra; guests	per game; orchestra..	Midweek Forum .....
10:00 Concert by Cuban	Pulitzer Prize Play:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby:	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Don Humbert's Orch..
10:15 National Band ...	Why Marry?"	Bob Burns, comedian;	Lobbies"; drama	"Music of the Masters"
10:30 "Americana at	Pulitzer Prize Play:	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue: solo-	"Voices in the Night"..
10:45 Work"; interviews	Why Marry?"	artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Sport Comment ..	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	F. Ferdinando's Orch..	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:30 Happy Felton's Or-	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame".....
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame".....

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course you realize that another one of those prize holiday week ends is about to descend upon us . . . a week end that lets you enjoy three long days of vacation (providing of course you can make your boss see things your way about the Saturday morning business!) in which you can take yourself on a trip and cram in all the things you've been wanting to do for endless months. This usually means new clothes, of course . . . And the shops are ready and waiting. Incidentally, you'll notice that some of them are particularly kindhearted at the moment; and they're having sales right now. Before the holiday. Which is really a favor, for we can remember the day when everything was sewn up tight (that is as far as prices go) until the day after the Fourth. And then how sad we used to feel when we'd see the duplicate of the item we'd purchased before . . . all marked down. It practically ruined our previous week end, but the next year we'd go right through the same thing!

♣ ♣ ♣

Swimming Togs at Bargain Prices

Not that we won't have our share of slam-bang sales immediately following the last firecracker, but the sale at Gilchrist's now is one that will help your holiday. That is, if you need something in the way of swimming togs. Plenty of their regular $5.95'ers are down to $3.98. Dressmaker suits with all kinds of prints on them, polka dots and so forth . . . or the rayon Lastex one piecers, in prints. And personally, just from what little we've see of the beach this early in the season, we think the manufacturers of the dressmaker suits ought to get themselves a law fixed up, just so women who shouldn't cavort around in slim-jim suits could be told about how flattering the dressmaker type of suit is. So flattering that even those with the perfect figure go in for them, even though they don't have to!

♣ ♣ ♣

New Perfumes And Powders, Too

P. S.—As summery as the flowers for which they're named . . . are "Les Fleurs," the new perfumes by Lucien LeLong. Sweet pea, magnolia, mimosa, lilac, and honeysuckle. Hand-painted cases. A purse size flacon at Filene's for a dollar. Charles of the Ritz will blend a smooth powder, just for you, and if your skin tans up later on, they'll tan up the powder to match. F'r nothing extra; Filene's and Slattery's.

♣ ♣ ♣

Canvas Awnings and Porch Drops

There's nothing like a little brightness around the house to make things in general look much cooler. Canvas awnings, for instance. And gay porch drops for privacy if you are practically over on your next-door neighbor's porch . . . or as a protection from the hot sun when it swings around and starts concentrating in your direction. Raymond's has a good buy in them. In a durable drill (that's the material) with painted stripes. And you have your choice of three color combinations. Light green combined with dark green stripes, and a narrow white pencil stripe in between, wide green and orange stripes, or first a wide green stripe, and then a small green stripe on a white background. They drop seven feet, and the ones that are five feet wide cost $1.45. The ten feet wide ones are $2.65 . . . and those sizes in between are between in price. And they all come with fixtures and a wood pole, ready to put up.

Janet Treat

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday feature)

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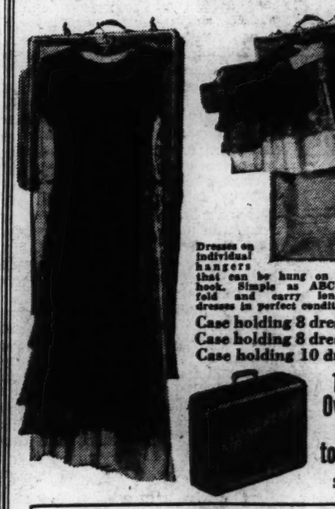

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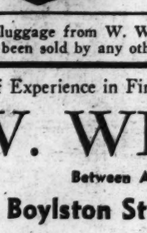

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Town of Lincoln Enriched by Gift of the DeCordova Museum

More than $2,000,000 in treasures gathered from all parts of the world to be on display to the public for the first time on Saturday.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Mass., June 29—Treasures from all parts of the world, valued at more than $2,000,000 and gathered by Julian DeCordova into his castlelike home in the Lincoln hills, will be on display to the public for the first time Saturday afternoon and thereafter on every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon during July and August.

With a $200,000 endowment for its upkeep, Mr. DeCordova has given his 25-acre estate on the shores of Sandy Pond, including the chateau and the art collection, to the town of Lincoln to be used as a museum. Always interested in young people and in educational projects, he has long been a patron of the schools in his town, bestowing two gold medals each year for excellence in scholarship. His collection of rare objects representing all countries and ages, the result of a lifetime of travel and study, he now gives away for the purpose of stimulating interest and instructing young people in the history and appreciation of the fine things that have been done throughout the ages.

The DeCordova house reflects the broad experience and cosmopolitan outlook of a man who is both artist and business executive. Born in New York of Spanish parents, Mr. DeCordova traces his ancestors directly to the Spanish explorer of the early sixteenth century, Francisco Hernandez DeCordova, who first discovered the mainland of Florida. He has several hereditary titles and is the only American who is permitted to stand in the presence of the King of Spain (when there is one) with his hat on.

Plain American

"But why mention those things?" he said when showing this correspondent through his house. "I am just a plain American citizen."

Educated in England, Julian DeCordova began his business career as a representative of a tea company in China, remaining there four years, absorbing knowledge and appreciation of the art of the Orient. This accounts for the rare Chinese, Japanese, and Indian objects in his collection.

Returning to this country he married the daughter of Thomas Dana, prominent merchant of Boston, and he and his bride took a walking trip through Normady where he conceived the idea of building a Norman castle in New England for their home.

"This was nothing but a pasture when I bought it in 1880," he said recently while strolling along the drives under the magnificent old trees on his estate. "I chose this spot because of the location by the lake and the inspiring view from the hill. All of these trees I had planted and the paths and drives laid out for pleasant walks. My wife and I always were great walkers. The house has grown with the years and with the collection, for this is a live collection, new paintings and art objects being added each year."

Mr. DeCordova founded the Union Glass Works which flourished in Somerville many years, where he originated exquisite designs and produced colors never before made in American glass, the secret of which he learned from study of ancient Greek and Egyptian relics, of which he has an interesting collection. He closed his glass factory in 1924.

The collection of paintings includes, several hundred canvases, filling two galleries. There is a Correggio, a small Titian and examples of Carlo Maratti, Philippe de Champaigne, Tiepelo, and other old masters. The great interest of the collection, however, is the large group of paintings by American and Spanish artists of the nineteenth century. Outstanding among them are the portraits by Howard Smith of the host himself and of his wife and father-in-law, Thomas Dana.

There is a large selection of original Rembrandt etchings. Dürer is also well represented in the group of more than 3,000 prints. Priceless tapestries adorn the walls of the Gothic music room at the end of the main art gallery, and the walls of the stairway. Of the 15 rare weaves, which include Flemish, Aubusson, Gobelin and others, Mr. DeCordova is especially proud of a pair of Beauvais tapestries that were exhibited at the Centennial World's Fair in Philadelphia in 1876 and valued at $25,000 each.

Line the Walls

Case after case of art objects, from the earliest civilizations obtainable, line the walls of the main gallery. Colorful Egyptian porcelain figures, dating from 6,000 B. C. Greek lamps, vessels and cuneiforms, from 2,300 B. C. Exquisite silver carving and jewels from India and Ceylon, rare things from Bali and the South Sea Islands are part of this collection.

When it seemed as if the art of Spain might be destroyed in the present conflict there, Mr. DeCordova had a room built representing the Alhambra, the walls covered with tiles hundreds of years old actually brought from Spain. One of the largest models of the Taj Mahal ever made is in this room, along with other Oriental treasures. The Chinese room, however, is one of the most interesting in the house. Here the walls are covered with magnificent embroidered tapestries in rich red and gold and soft blues. A large Kano screen of the year 1600 is said to be the finest thing of its kind in the United States. There is a small Ming blue jar, valued at $2,500 and many others larger and of greater value, of the Tang dynasty.

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at the DeCordova Museum in the Town of Lincoln, Mass.

The Upper Two Pictures Show an Exterior View of the Museum, at Left, and a General View of One of the Art Galleries, at Right. The Lower Pictures Show a View From Main Art Gallery Into New Annex, at Left, and "The Alhambra Room" at Right

Around the Corner

Rugged Individualist—An apple tree symbolizing the sturdy independence associated with the Pine Tree State, is causing much comment at the University of Maine. It has no leaves at all and is blossoming a whole month later than other apple trees.

Dr. James H. Waring of the College of Agriculture is interested in its vagaries. It is a Cortland apple tree, he says, eight years old, and it was bridge-grafted in the spring after unfavorable winter effects.

Asked if it would bear fruit Dr. Waring expressed doubts. If it does, he said, the apples would probably turn out to be baked ones—for there would be no leaves to shade them from the hot sun.

Time Marches On—Not all the interesting conversation in a movie theater is heard via the sound track. There are poignant touches in the murmured intimacies of neighboring patrons.

Two "sweet young things" in their teens sat behind us the other day. One confided: "I got such a shock the other day. Mother and I were out driving—you know, on one of those terribly hot days—and we passed an ice cream stand. Mother asked me if I didn't want an ice cream cone—and I said no. And then suddenly it dawned on me that I'd never refused a cone before. I guess I must be growing up."

White Space?—It might have been a case of "reading between the lines"—but it was only one line. To the office has come an envelope—unadorned with a sender's address. Inside is a single slip of paper reading: "News Item: Will you please print all or part of this?"—Well, we have.

1921 Model "Antiques"—When an industry begins searching for antiques it must have come of age—or at least very nearly—and that is what radio is doing today.

An announcement in a General Electric house organ asks anyone owning one of that concern's first 1921 models to get in touch with the editor. The particular object of the quest is a small crystal set with one headphone, known as Model 12-4A. It is to be placed on view in the new WGY studio at Schenectady, N. Y.

"**Heigh Ho**—Heigh Ho, It's back to work we go . . ."—so runs one of the popular "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" songs. One Bostonian, inclined to working out statistics for himself, has figured that the dwarfs are responsible for a lot of other people going back to work, too.

It seems that during the past four months more than $2,000,000 of Snow White toys have been sold. If you want to pursue the subject further, he says, that means about a dime's worth for each child in the Country.

Turn Turtle In—"Please send some men up to Ralph Street," said an anxious voice over the Watertown police headquarters phone the other day. The men went.

They found a 30-pound turtle had decided to direct traffic—or rather to stop it. Perhaps affected by the fable of the tortoise and the hare it had apparently been aroused by the constant speeding past of automobiles and taken direct action to stop them. It had planted itself firmly in the middle of the road and was snapping briskly at all comers.

The office succeeded in lassoing it eventually and removing it to the police station, pending arrival of Animal Rescue League agents.

Can't Read Signs—Unfortunately "Wet Paint" signs make no impression on cows and the smell of fresh paint does, according to Dr. C. L. Martin of the New Hampshire Experiment Station, who has issued a warning that if cows are given access to newly painted barn walls the effect may be as deleterious to the animals as the walls.

"New paint to a cow," Dr. Martin reveals, "is like candy to a baby. They can't resist licking it."

Bloomfield Plans For Conference

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, leaves tonight for New York to meet U. Baliol Scott, secretary of Lord Leverhulme, to arrange final details of the latter's appearance as a speaker at the Boston Conference on Distribution, to be held Sept. 26 and 27. Lord Leverhulme is governor of Lever Brothers, Ltd., internationally known soap manufacturers.

Mr. Bloomfield, who was instrumental in establishing the Boston Conference on Distribution 10 years ago, pointed out this morning that it is a unique institution which this year becomes international rather than national in scope since a number of European merchants have joined its advisory council.

Bill to Liquidate 19 Closed Banks Filed With House

Immediate liquidation of 19 depression-closed trust companies, now under control of the Closed Banks Division of the State Department of Banking and Insurance, was asked in a bill filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday by Representative Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence.

Representative Lane declared that after studying the latest report of the Bank Commissioner which shows only $500,000 more distributed to depositors than used for expenses under the present system of liquidation, he believes the depositors would be better off if the affairs of these banks were settled at once.

The Bank Commissioner's report, Mr. Lane pointed out, shows a distribution to depositors of $4,233,000 with an expense account of $3,733,000 for the partial liquidation.

Mr. Lane's bill in order to be admitted to the Legislature at this late date, would require suspension of the Rules in both branches of the Legislature, necessitating a four-fifths vote. If it were successful in this and later in being passed, liquidation would be required within a 90-day period.

The closed trust companies are: the Bancroft Trust Company of Worcester, Belmont Trust Company; Brockton Trust Company and Plymouth Trust Company of Brockton; Central Trust Company and Inman Trust Company of Cambridge; Charlestown Trust Company, Industrial Bank and Trust Company, all of Boston; Haverhill Trust Company; Highland Trust Company of Somerville; Lawrence Trust Company and Merchants Trust Company of Lawrence; Lowell Trust Company; Medford Trust Company; Revere Trust Company; Salem Trust Company; Waltham Trust Company; Western Massachusetts Bank and Trust Company of Springfield.

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
¶Columbus	June 30	Plymouth	July 7	June 29 8:00 pm	June 30 1:00 pm
‡N. Amsterdam	July 2	Plymouth	July 8	July 1 8:00 pm	July 2 7:30 am
‡Champlain	July 2	Havre	July 9	July 1 8:00 pm	July 2 8:00 am
/Rex	July 2	Gibraltar	July 8	July 1 8:00 pm	July 2 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco	July	5	June 30 4:00 pm	June 30 8:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	July	6	July 1 4:00 pm	July 1 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	July	9	July 4 4:00 pm	July 4 8:30 pm

‡Special address. ¶Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡France only. Special address. /Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

Unveiling of Indian Statue Prepared at Sears Estate

The latest addition at the historical center which Clara Endicott Sears has instituted on her estate overlooking the Nashaway Valley in the town of Harvard, will be viewed Saturday afternoon, when a heroic bronze statue, "Wo Peen, the Dreamer," will be unveiled in front of the American Indian Museum. The work of Philip S. Sears, the statue will be a companion piece to "Pumunangwet, He Who Shoots the Stars," by the same sculptor, at the other side of the Museum.

Boy and Girl Scouts of the town are rehearsing under the direction of Miss Sears for the Saturday ceremony, at which two Indian braves will be present as special guests and an orchestra will play Indian music. The grounds will be closed to the public during the ceremony, but visitors already there will be permitted to remain.

The American Indian Museum is one of three treasure houses on the slope of Prospect Hill, which contain relics of what Miss Sears designates as "lost Utopias." On this pleasant site, which commands a view that sweeps Mt. Wachusett and extends even to the foothills of the White Mountains, King Philip, as the white men called the son of their Indian friend, Chief Massasoit, gathered his warriors some 260 years ago, to wage a war that marked the end of the Indian domain in New England. Into this same region came a more peaceful band in 1781, when Mother Ann Lee arrived and laid the foundation of her Society of Shakers, which community flourished many years in Harvard but is now practically forgotten, except for the restored house, one of the oldest in Harvard, which Miss Sears moved to this location from the deserted Shaker Village, in 1920.

Most noted of all communistic experiments in New England was that led by A. Bronson Alcott, who came to Prospect Hill in the spring of 1843 with a group of Transcendentalists, which included Charles Lane and Joseph Palmer, and attempted to establish a "New Eden" in this delightful spot, where existence should be led under ideal conditions.

"Fruitlands," the rambling old farmhouse in which the Transcendentalists lived, filled with relics of the Alcott family and the group of intellectuals that made up the community, the old Shaker House, with its priceless examples of the handiwork left by that earnest religious group, and the Indian Museum containing relics and models of tribes that inhabited the region, form a monument to the foresight of Miss Sears. They are designed to memorialize forces that contributed to the intellectual and spiritual development of New England; and for assurance that they will permanently stand, they are incorporated and endowed.

Conservatory Musicale

With the approach of the Fourth of July, the North Shore is taking on its usual mid-summer activities. House parties over this week end will be the rule at many of the larger estates.

More than 150 invitations have been sent out for the musicale tea to be given in the North Shore Wednesday afternoon, July 13, at the Essex summer residence of Mrs. Samuel Dennis Warren, of Marlborough Street. Mrs. Warren heads the Advisory Committee of Malkin Conservatory of Music in Boston, which is sponsoring this musicale. On the program will be Isabel French, soprano; Joseph Malkin, cellist; George Bertram, pianist; and Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, accompanied by Jules Wofferts.

At Manchester much interest is shown in the special tennis classes held each Tuesday and Thursday morning; and dog lovers gather at Myopia polo field Tuesday mornings for the obedience and training classes for dogs, conducted by Mr. Galliano. Among regular attendants at the classes are Miss Katharine Wellman, with a number of dogs; Mrs. Gordon Abbott Jr., with her English bull terrier; Mrs. Raymond Whitman, with a Cairn terrier; Mrs. Justin Griess, with French poodles; and Miss Mary Curtis, with an Irish setter.

A benefit for the Massachusetts S. P. C. C. will be given in the form of a Moonlight Dance at the Essex Country Club July 15. Although the event is being sponsored largely by the Boston chapter of the Society, the committee in charge is comto be given on the North Shore Shore residents.

Lawn at Old Lyme

With the opening of the mid-summer exhibition at the Art Gallery in Old Lyme, Conn., on Saturday, the weekly afternoon teas on the lawn of the Art Center will begin for the season.

Wanda MacDowell

Boothbay Harbor Prepares to Keep Harbor 'Spotless'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, June 29—At least one of the harbors of "hundred-harbored Maine" is to be kept spick-and-span from now on if the Boothbay Region Garden Club, member of the Garden Club Federation of Maine, succeeds in maintaining the harbor patrol which it has recently established. All refuse thrown overboard by harbor craft and all debris washed ashore will be picked up and disposed of and garbage will be collected regularly from yachts and other boats remaining in the harbor for any length of time.

The patrol, which was the idea of Mrs. James B. Perkins, Chairman of the Roadside Development Committee of the Boothbay Region Garden Club, is already functioning effectively.

Mrs. Perkins aroused public sentiment in favor of the harbor patrol before the town meeting last March so that her committee, which included Mrs. Walter H. Cleveland and Arthur W. Jellison, had no difficulty in getting the permission of the voters to carry out their project.

The undertaking is being watched with great interest by members of other garden clubs along the coast and rivers of the State, for there is scarcely any port that does not suffer from the dumping of all sorts of waste into its waters.

WPA Aid Granted In New Hampshire For Construction

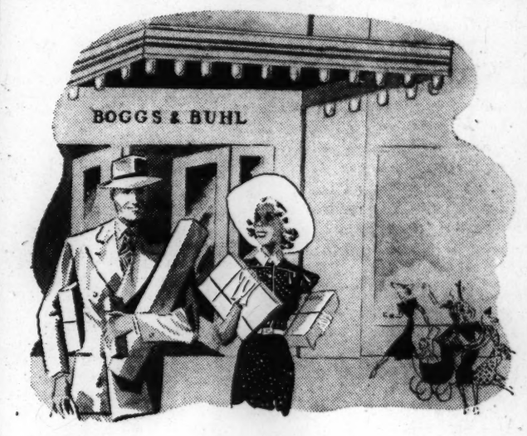
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 29—A boom in the construction business in New Hampshire is expected, with employment for many workers in this field, as a result of the approval of PWA grants for approximately $2,000,000, which will start the wheels turning. This includes only the projects for which grants have been approved.

The largest grant under the PWA program is $288,000 towards the construction of the new Statehouse Annex in this city. Though the state had anticipated spending about $640,000 on this project, approval of the grant is expected to increase the amount to be expended, instead of reducing the State's share.

A National Guard Armory at Manchester is expected to cost $443,420, and the PWA will make a grant of $199,539 towards this project. The City of Nashua will have a new City Hall, to cost about $350,000 with a PWA grant of $157,500. The City of Concord will build a Library, to replace that which will be torn down to make room for the Statehouse Annex. The Library is expected to cost about 193,000; and toward this the PWA would make a grant of $86,971.

Other projects include a $94,000 sewerage plant for the town of Wolfeboro, with the PWA contributing $42,412; a $37,000 school for Milford, with the PWA granting $16,000; and a $37,000 school for Gilford, with a PWA grant of 16,000.



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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Holiday Clothes Flower at Resort and Beach

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Madame Packs Her Bags for Her Holiday Migration

French Frocks of Printed Crepes and Sheers, Evening Gowns of Candy-Stripe Cotton Among Her Choices

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Having chosen the "perfect spot" in which to pass the summer holiday, we come to the serious question of what sort of clothes. So let's sit down quietly and "get down to cases"—suitcases.

Undies and a light silk dressing-gown are folded neatly on the bottom. The dressing gown may be in redingote shape and of plain or printed crepe-de-Chine, well cut and trig so that "at a pinch" it may serve as a summer evening wrap.

An Old Friend

There will be shirtwaist dresses, for the "shirtwaist dress" is enjoying its second blooming. (I doubt if many of its present wearers know it by this Edwardian name.) Strictly tailored, in linen, in cotton, or tussore, with its plain bodice with the two little breast pockets, and a flared or pleated skirt and bright leather belt, it may be seen in scores at any of the European watering places. Sometimes it is "dolled up" with brass buttons down the front, on pockets and cuffs, and fastening the little epauletlike straps on the shoulders; but, despite all this, it remains our old friend of the Edwardian era.

Frocks of printed cotton, silk crepe, or georgette, designed for informal daytime "doings," are made in peasant fashion with full gathered skirts and bodices shirred on a narrow yoke at the front and back or gathered around the neck, a Peter Pan collar and short puffed sleeves. It takes a slim, youthful figure to wear these; and, therefore, for the more mature there are the printed silk crepes and surahs with gored skirt and all sorts of interesting arrangements of draping on the bodice.

Evening Gowns With Leis

Summer evening gowns range from the simple tailored linen to the most elaborate of picture frocks. Candy-striped cotton is a popular material, made quite simply with a wide flaring skirt. Molyneux has a smart frock of white blistered piqué, strictly tailored with two big, square patch pockets at the front of the skirt and a square-cut neckline. He gives this a festive air by adding a "lei" of wild flowers thrown about the neck. These "lei's," by the by, composed of nosegays of flowers attached to a strip of net and tied with bright ribbons, are a feature of the evening costumes of this house.

Heim has a charming evening ensemble consisting of a deep cream-colored linen frock and a bolero of cream guipure lace. But it is the more elaborate gowns of tulle, organza, lace, taffeta, and organdie which are the "high spots" of the summer fashion news. Full skirts trimmed with rows and rows of narrow lace or shirred ribbon; tight, boned bodices with corsage bouquets of exquisite flowers or with a series of perky little bows; they are "really and truly" picture frocks.

Miss Foster's style news from Paris is presented today in three articles. The other two signed E. F.—Editor.

Coolie Suits Make Beach Debut

Overalls for Cycling Comfort, Shorts Are Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The beach costume is a most important item of the summer wardrobe; for even though one may be miles from the sea, there is sure to be a swimming pool or riverside place in the neighborhood. There is very little change in this season's beach costume. It consists, as usual, of a swimming suit ("Lastex" is the favorite material for this on account of its stretching qualities), shorts and a blouse, and a long coat or beach frock. Shorts are a bit longer this summer, reaching nearly to the knee, and the favorite form is a divided skirt in wide, box-pleats, cut in one piece with the bodice or blouse which is often pleated at the front to correspond. Molyneux has designed an attractive ensemble which consists of a bright yellow swimming suit, pleated shorts and bodice of seal brown linen and a long, fitted coat of yellow linen spotted in brown and white and fastened with brown buttons.

The Latest Thing

The very latest idea in beach costumes, however, is the "coolie suit"—loose linen trousers or "slacks," which reach halfway between the knee and ankle, and a linen jacket, sleeveless and collarless, which hangs loose and is buttoned or zippered either up the back or on the underarm seam. A touch of bright color is added by a gay scarf at the neck.

Beach frocks of printed linen or cotton have full skirts and plain bodices and are zippered down the front.

As for the other sports—tennis frocks are almost invariably of white linen with short divided, pleated skirts, and plain, sleeveless bodices, cut square or round at the neck, with a wide, leather belt. A short-sleeved bolero or "blazer" of the same linen or of flowered chintz or bright-colored flannel is a practical accessory. Madame Schiaparelli's short bolero of Tyrolean embroidery is a novelty which adds a bit of spice to the simple linen frock.

And for Yachting

Bicycling is becoming a favorite sport at the European summer resorts and for this there are linen "plus fours" though personally, I much prefer Creed's smart linen "overalls," which are quite as practical and heaps more becoming. Divided skirts for the golf-links are of linen or tussore in the natural color worn with a tailored blouse of cotton or linen. Loose slacks, gray, navy blue, or white, a tailored cotton blouse or knitted jumper with the regulation reefer in navy blue or white with nautical brass buttons and a blue or white beret, constitute the accepted "uniform" for the yachtswoman.

E. F.

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Blackboard and Chalk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In our kitchen hangs a blackboard which has literally grown up with the family. Crude, scrawly printing of children's names, comical line drawings of men and animals and houses originally graced its black surface. Through the simple problems of "one plus one," on through multiplication, algebra, and geometry it has gone its way until now it often serves for quite finished drawings and intricate calculations while young people wait for fudge to cool and corn to pop.

Its real use in the kitchen, however, aside from the sentiment which keeps it there, is to serve as a bulletin board for the family. Daughters who come home and find The Lady of the House out, go at once to this board for any instructions that may have been left about meal-getting. Phone calls to be made are chalked up here. Here computations can be made when cooking—a recipe to be divided or doubled is easily handled. Many a bit of pronunciation and spelling and fact finding which has been under discussion is correctly posted here by the one who has investigated. There is always chalk in the till and a sponge at one corner.

R. M. S.

Raised Cornmeal Rolls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

These rolls are exceptionally good, always great favorites with my family.

Mix together
½ cup fine yellow cornmeal
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt, and put in double boiler. Add gradually
2 cups milk (or 1 cup evaporated milk and 1 cup water), and stir until smooth. Add
3 tablespoons shortening and cook over boiling water until thick, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. Cover and cook 20 minutes, then remove and cool to lukewarm. Add
1 yeast cake which has been softened in
¼ cup warm water. Add
2 eggs, slightly beaten. Add
3 or 4 cups sifted flour. Let rise until double. Turn on floured board. Form rolls. Bake in hot oven (425°F.). This makes 36 rolls.

(Mrs.) A. M. J., Texas

Cocoa Feather Cake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cream
½ cup shortening and
1½ cups sugar. Add
2 eggs beaten
1 teaspoon vanilla. Add
1 cup buttermilk or sour cream, slowly stirring until smooth. Sift together
2 cups cake flour
3 teaspoons cocoa
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda and add to mixture. Beat thoroughly. Bake in two greased shallow pans for about 35 minutes, at 350° F.

Cocoa Butter Icing

Cream
3 cups confectioners sugar and
½ cup butter. Add
2 egg yolks and
2 tablespoons cocoa
Vanilla to flavor
Pecans. Thin with
Sweet cream.

(Mrs.) A. M. J., Texas

And Speaking of Hats

Sunbonnets Are 'In,' Brims Change Crowns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

On the beach and also for ordinary wear, there is the popular "gypsy handkerchief." This season has in addition brought forth a revival of the sunbonnet, not the "common or garden" variety, but a tight, close-fitting little contraption which keeps the hair tidy in the stiffest breeze. Madame Schiaparelli has designed a fascinating little bonnet on the order of the "calash" of bygone days, of bright colored silk, shirred on ribs which can be folded back like the top of an old-fashioned gig. Sunbonnets of flowered chintz are picturesque, practical, and becoming, and for the beach there are others of oiled silk in gay colors.

Speaking of hats reminds me of the clever idea of an American woman who has been shopping in Paris preparatory to a cruise on the Dalmatian coast, with stop-overs at various ports. She is taking several straw brims of various colors and sizes which she lays flat in the bottom of her suitcase. As low crowns are the fashion, she twists a scarf of silk or wool to match her different shore costumes around her head and sets whatever brim she chooses atop of this. For dressy occasions, she adds a ribbon band or a nosegay of flowers, and there you are!

E. F.

Luigi Diaz

Creed's Idea of a Bicycling Costume Is This Gray Flannel Overall, Worn With a Striped Gray and Black Linen Blouse

Domestic Service as a Profession Discussed From Both Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

Problems of the domestic servant were discussed at a four-day convention of domestic workers held here recently and believed to be the first of its kind in Canada, although similar gatherings have been held in London, England. Representatives were present from many interested groups, including the Provincial government and from Winnipeg, Edmonton and Ottawa. Several women gave the employer's point of view, while that of the employee was presented by representatives of affiliated clubs, and one suggestion was made that there should be an exchange of references between the girl and her employer.

The raising of the social standard of the houseworker, regular hours, a two-hours' rest period in the afternoon, comfortable quarters, proper working equipment, avoidance of overburdening the "willing horse," and "exchange of references" were among the suggestions made for making housework a pleasure and young women eager to enter this line of work. In presenting the employee's side of the question, it was said that too much is expected of the houseworker, and the girls have found that it is in homes where lack of system, poor equipment and small wages prevail that they have the most work.

Advice to the Girls

Among suggestions to girls applying for work, were stressed the qualifications which would benefit a woman in any walk of life, such as a charming personality, good manners, no gum chewing, not too much make-up or excess of jewelry, simple, well-brushed clothes, neat appearance, activity out of doors daily and healthy living habits. Personality, training, and experience were given emphasis also.

That a good disposition in a maid is more to be desired perhaps than ability, was stressed from the standpoint of the employer. Manners, amiability, care, and economy were sounded among the "musts." There is no more intimate relationshp in any employment than that between mistress and maid; and both sides call for tolerance and understanding. The success of living together is evidently 50 per cent the employer and 50 per cent the employee.

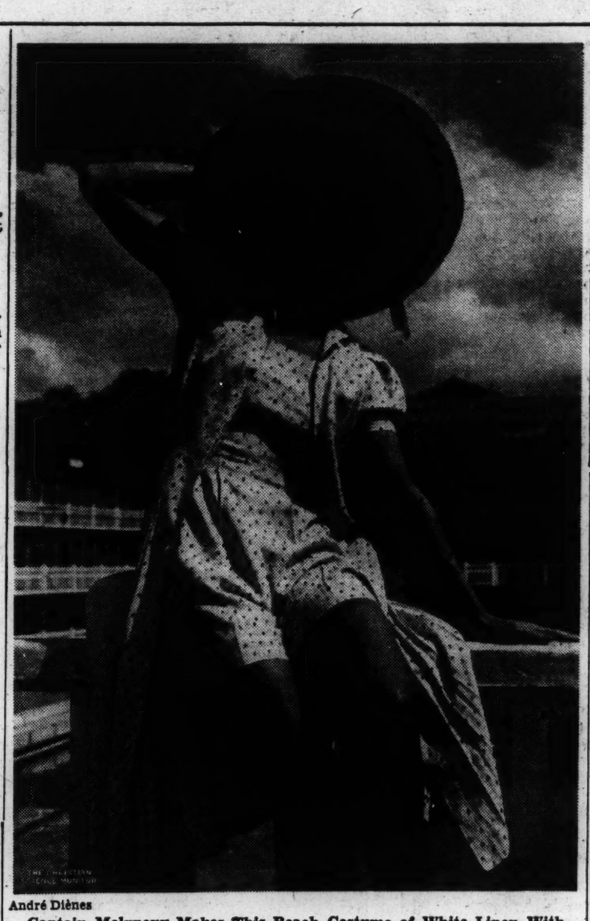
The government training centers were strongly approved by several of the girls, their opinion being that [illegible] raise the standard of dowork and the status of the

[illegible] profession has arisen out of the old, said Miss D. Jackson of the Provincial Department of Welfare, as she told of the results of the Federal-Provincial Youth Training homecraft schools, of which seven have been operating for six or eight months throughout Ontario.

All Have Been Placed

Of the 360 young women who completed their training in the two three-months' courses, it is understood that all have been placed in positions, and the majority are doing very successful work. The course includes in addition to the work at the center a three months' probation period in actual employment under actual working conditions before the girls receive their final diplomas and certificates. The employer is asked to answer questions relative to the girl's work in her home, and grade her work as "good," "fair" or "poor." Most of the girls were given "good" in all branches of their work.

Before the girls accept the positions offered, they have an opportunity to meet the prospective employers in the presence of some representative of the Employment Service of Canada, and discuss such matters as wages, time off, working conditions and possibility of future increase in wages. The employer also understands that the girls are only students, and that their instruction must be continued in the homes.



André Dièmes

Captain Molyneux Makes This Beach Costume of White Linen With Multi-Colored Embroidered Dots. Blouse and Shorts Are in One Piece and the Coat Has a Pleated Skirt

A Star Among Stars

Maude Bennot Is Director of a Famous Planetarium

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of the 25 planetaria in operation throughout the world—of which 12 are in Germany, and four in the United States—only one has a woman director, and Miss Maude Bennot has been associated with the "celestial theater" of the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum in Chicago since its opening in 1930. But long before it was opened—the first planetarium on this side of the Atlantic Ocean—Miss Bennot was working with Dr. Philip Fox to shape an educational and administrative program for the enterprise which is still so new in character and background that even men are still pioneering in the work of making it serve the public thirst for knowledge. Miss Bennot had been an associate of Dr. Fox at the Dearborn Observatory, Northwestern University, and when he went to the Planetarium, went with him, as assistant director. When Dr. Fox was appointed to the directorship of the great Museum of Science and Industry, in May, 1937, Miss Bennot was appointed to succeed him.

Miss Bennot has given fully a third of the demonstration lectures to which a million of the 3,600,000 persons who have visited the planetarium since its opening have listened. The complicated instrument which is the core of the spectacles is a $100,000 Zeiss mysteriously capable of tracking down the secrets of the heavens and revealing them in intelligible form to people without particular technical training or knowledge.

Finds It Not Remarkable

Miss Bennot is not grim and determined, as one might expect a woman who had mastered such a difficult phase of knowledge to be, but is intensely feminine, attractive, and fair-haired. She has an even, pleasant voice and doesn't think there is anything particularly remarkable about having managed to master the operation of the fabulous projector which is able to show 9,000 stars and an enormous variety of celestial phases and phenomena. In fact, though plenty of astronomers who are her seniors in experience have been bewildered by it, she says it's quite simple to man the projector—just a matter of knowing which switch to pull when. Sometimes a voice has piped up from the background, "Well, it's one thing to pull the switches, and quite another to be able to pull them while you deliver the lecture!" But Miss Bennot still fails to see anything superhuman about it.

Between the time she graduated from high school in a suburb of Chicago, Miss Bennot worked four years to earn the money to go to college. She had a special liking for languages and literary subjects "and some for mathematics."

As an Opening Wedge

After working during the World War with the National Research Council and the War Labor Board she did some work at the Mayo Clinic, and at the community arts center in Santa Barbara. She helped write a book on library work in Youngstown, Ohio, and then returned to the Dearborn Observatory, where she had already done some work with Dr. Fox in stellar parallaxes and the measurements of double stars. And during this latter stretch as instructor and research assistant in astronomy Miss Bennot began casting longing eyes in the direction of Planetarium work—because she thought it had a great variety, being made up of teaching, administration, and organization. Besides, she had been thinking that women haven't had any too broad an opportunity to do observational and research astronomy, and this might be a useful opening wedge.

As what might be called a practicing astronomer of the feminine persuasion, Miss Bennot is in a distinguished if small company of such "stars" as Miss Annie Jump Cannon of Harvard; Henrietta Leavitt, Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, and Henrietta Swope, all of the Harvard staff.

She is right about her job being partly administrative, and organizational. She has to administer a budget of $750,000 and the organizational side requires constant thinking how to make the educational and inspiration possibilities creative, and of the greatest service to the community.

When She Has Spare Time

Any hobbies? Yes. She is interested in learning to pilot an airplane. Doesn't have much time.

If she has any spare time, she's apt to spend it coaching visiting lecturers on the intricacies of the Zeiss. If she has any time left over she puts it in on the questions submitted by the public. She gets some questions which require a half a day apiece to work out the answers.

People think astronomers know it all. But you can always find someone in the crowds which come to the planetaria who can ask questions that make the astronomers' hair stand on end.

Janet Mabie

Peter Clark, Ltd.

Summer Ensemble of Viyella, the Little Jacket of Yellow and Gray Checks, the Skirt of Plain Gray. The Knitted Jumper Is of Yellow Lisle Thread. Designed by Madame Schiaparelli

Asparagus Italian Style

Wash asparagus and cut off the hard ends. Cook in boiling water in open pot until tender, about 20 minutes. Drain and place on slices of thin buttered toast. Pour hot melted brown butter over the tips and sprinkle with grated Parmesan cheese. Serve with eggs fried in butter.

Humorous Party Salad

A salad made of slices of seedless orange placed on slices of green pepper from which the center has been removed is attractive for a grown-up party. Use slices of stuffed olives for eyes, pimiento for mouth and clove for nose. A stem of yellow cream cheese can be added. Place all on a nest of lettuce.

Through the Editor's Window

Vacation Viewpoints

By Mallicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is an old story, but perennially useful to most of us. With the warm summer days let us get into a real holiday frame of mind. A vacation trip is the goal of many; yet if it does not at the moment prove feasible, we need not lack a share of the benefits usually associated with one.

Change is one of the accepted vacation benefits. Getting away from certain routines and responsibilities, another. Seeing new sights, meeting new people, a third. Letting down, taking things more easily, usually follows. Returning to our work or home refreshed, rested, and eager, is an expected postscript.

Not that I am not highly in favor of a trip. Almost anywhere. Given certain spadework in connection with it, there can be nothing more delightfully vacationy than a jaunt. But if it has to be postponed for the present, we know that the benefits do not need to be. A little good thinking, purposefulness, and some action, and they are ours.

Take change, for example. Changing the furniture around at home has refreshed many a family. And you will hear them welcome with shouts the change back to familiar lines with the autumn; so the move does double duty. Sometimes entirely different kinds of clothes help do the trick. How about a huge hat if you have always worn snug ones? Or an outfit that is a little more daring than you usually feel you are? On even a small budget one can experiment.

As for routine, here is a chance to shape up the family, get them out of ruts. They can eat in different places, in different ways. Life can become a series of surprises (only take into your confidence the Man of the House in order to enlist his amused co-operation!). And there usually are responsibilities that can ease off a bit during the warm days, or that can be shared by spreading around. Sometimes, too, we have been so conscientious during the winter months that by the time hot weather comes we have got all wound up. Our "duties" have become little tin gods. Anyway, the things-we-think-we-have-to-do-ourselves may bear looking into—with summer days and summer ways in mind.

Seeing new sights and meeting new people can be done with excellent travel books and biographies; with some fresh handicraft or nature interest that brings about new contacts; with making the better aquaintance of some of the neighbors one has always spoken to but never really cared to know, or perhaps the children across the street, or the girls in the office across the hall. At any rate, a spot of thinking, a few hours off in the evenings and on week ends, a zest for adventuring along these lines—and much can come about.

A gymnasium instructor used to say to her boarding-school pupils: "Take it easy!" Whether we were swinging on traveling rings in her domain, sawing on the violin in a practice room, or taking a mathematics examination, we were likely to hear that Yankee advice from her if she happened to pass by. Sometimes when I am hoeing the garden or wielding a broom or running a typewriter, that stock phrase of hers flashes into my thought. Almost anything we do at all can be done better if done more easily; and summer is an excellent time in which to gain in the habit, we would all agree. Even our thinking is improved in quality when less intense and strained. There is a difference, however, between the trio—laziness, procrastination, disorder—and the restful action indicated by that instructor's, "Take it easy, girls."

The point is that summer time can be in a sense actually a vacation time from first to last, bringing us back to our winter activities next autumn with a refreshed viewpoint that could not possibly have been achieved by a mere two-weeks' holiday visit or trip.

A Wednesday Column

Uses for Glass Jars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So many foodstuffs come in glass jars now that one has plenty of them for every possible need. Here are a few uses:

Partly cut a small hole out of the tin lid of a large jar and bend the cut part down to form a shelf. Place the lid securely on the jar and fasten the jar on the limb of a tree near the house, Wrens will use it for a home. The shelf is convenient for alighting and the glass permits one to study how the wrens, mother, and babies, conduct their home life.

If embroidery is a pastime, glass jars are most adaptable to use for keeping the floss from becoming tangled. Too, it permits one to see just what colors are on hand.

Bathing suits left at a summer camp can be stowed away in large glass jars, tightly sealed with some moth preventive inside, and will be moth-free when wanted again, for the light can reach the suits, yet the air is excluded so the preventive cannot lose its power.

One woman carries a few jars with her in the car, and when she wants to transport a few plants she can place them in the jar, punch holes in the lid and take them without injury to the car. Her husband did not object to her taking small transplants in the car but did not have any patience with the little piles of dirt which had sifted from her newspaper carrier.

Where one collects from the garden large quantities of seeds in the fall, jars make splendid storage containers as the seeds cannot spill, what kind and how many can be seen at a glance.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
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Commerce and Finance

End of 'Pittsburgh Plus' Basis May Have Far-Reaching Effect

Business and Industry

Australia's Wool Clip in 1937-'38 Is Less Valuable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY (New South Wales)—The Australia wool check for the 1937-38 season, ended on June 30, is estimated at about £50,000,000 (Australian currency), compared with about £66,000,000 last season and £54,000,000 for 1935-36. Despite this reduction, the season's returns are expected to be about £14,000,000 above the average for the five low years, 1929 to 1933, and 1934-35.

The sales opened firmly last September, but after only two days, prices fell below expectations, and they did not recover to the original levels at any time during the season.

The estimate of the season's returns include sales in London, which represent about 10 per cent of the amount realized in Australia.

The following figures show the amount realized in Australian currency for the wool sold in the principal Australian selling centers during the last 10 seasons and the average per pound obtained:

Year	Amount £	Per lb. Pence
1928-29	56,720,515	*16.7
1928-30	32,806,266	10.4
1930-31	28,203,633	8.7
1931-32	29,363,156	8.6
1932-33	34,410,327	8.9
1933-34	51,098,717	16.2
1934-35	37,927,409	10.0
1935-36	49,100,537	14.2
1936-37	50,175,497	16.7
1937-38x	46,000,000	13

xEstimate.

Prices More Important

"The future use of wool depends on its price to a greater extent than ever in its history," states a leading Sydney wool-broking firm, Winchcombe, Carson Ltd., in an annual review. "High values would mean only temporary prosperity and a moderate range of them encourage the consumption essential to a commodity steadily produced year after year. The limits of wool consumption have not been reached, despite competing fibres, but extension in consumption is only possible at moderate prices. Potential customers are chiefly located in Japan and China, and other eastern countries. As in the past, values largely hinge on the United States situation. If industrial activity in that country revives, commodity values generally will benefit and wool should share in the improvement registered."

No single cause was responsible for the fall in prices during the current season. Spinners' wool missed the effects of the keen American buying of the previous season, and topmaking wools were affected by Japan's intermittent operations. The operations of market "bears" contributed to the decline, and so did the cheapness of cotton, which enabled that fibre to compete more successfully with wool.

Yorkshire Big Buyer

Yorkshire maintained its position as the largest buyer of Australian wool, but her purchases for a great part of the season were less than those of the previous year.

The United States showed a complete reversal of form as a buyer, though it has always been an uncertain quantity as a purchaser of Australian wool. The decrease in American purchases this season has been caused by a marked decline in turnover at American mills.

European consumers of wool increased their purchases, mainly because of the lower cost. For a good portion of the season, three bales could be bought for the same price as two at the similar time a year earlier.

France was assisted by a devaluation of the franc. She is likely to continue as a good purchaser of Australian wool, but a marked improvement in her export trade will be necessary for her volume of buying to reach the mark of five years ago. The value of improved German competition was demonstrated at this season's sales, particularly in fine-medium spinners' fleece.

Belgium was a fairly active buyer, but exports from Australia to that country show a decrease compared with recent years. Italy was a keen buyer for five months, her purchasing including some of the choicest merino fleece wool. Subsequently her competition diminished.

Airplane Exports In May, New High

By the Associated Press

Washington

American airplane exports reached a new high of $7,829,193 in May.

The Commerce Department said sales to foreign countries were 11 per cent higher than in April and 102 per cent above May of last year.

Argentina continued the heaviest buyer of aircraft, taking $2,343,893 worth of planes and parts.

Japan's purchases amounted to $1,419,711, China's $947,496, and Russia's $924,002.

Santa Fe Directors Defer Bond Payment And Senior Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad took no action on the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock due at this time and likewise took no action on the interest payment on the 4 per cent adjustment bonds.

It was indicated, following the meeting of directors, that the question of a payment on the adjustment bond interest would be taken up at a later meeting prior to the next regular interest date in October.

S. T. Bledsoe, President, estimated the net operating income for June at $2,970,000. On the basis of such an estimate, it was figured the company apparently earned the adjustment bond interest for the first half of the year.

Mr. Bledsoe explained that under the indenture, action on the adjustment bond interest ordinarily has been taken at the October meeting, but in times past 2 per cent has been paid on May 1, because it was manifest at that time the interest had been earned.

The preferred stock dividends are non-cumulative at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent annually to be paid from the undivided net profits at the end of each fiscal year on June 30.

Payments of $2.50 each were made for the year 1937, the first on Aug. 1, 1937, and the second on Feb. 2, 1938.

Mr. Bledsoe said the failure of the board to take action on the preferred dividend should not be regarded as formal passing of the disbursement.

Directors on May 1 deferred the semi-annual 2 per cent payment on the 4 per cent adjustment bonds because at that time earnings were not regarded as adequate.

Net operating income for the month of May, however, improved sharply, amounting to $1,369,326 against $424,501 the corresponding month of last year.

In a statement Mr. Bledsoe said the company expected increased business for the rest of the year.

Rail Wage Reduction Proposal Is to Be Discussed July 20

CHICAGO (AP)—Following procedure established by the Railway Labor Act, representatives of major railroads and leaders of rail brotherhoods will open negotiations here July 20 on a proposed 15 per cent wage slash.

The date was fixed at a preliminary meeting between representatives of 18 unions and the Carriers' Joint Conference Committee.

Preliminary discussions were opened between the committee and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen which has asked for separate negotiations.

Under the rail Act, the contending parties must attempt to settle their differences by negotiation before asking the National Mediation Board to intervene. The dispute must move to various stages provided by the law before the unions can legally strike.

George M. Harrison, Chairman of the Railroad Labor Executives Association, said 820,000 of the 900,000 organized rail workers would be represented by his organizations at the forthcoming conferences.

H. A. Enochs, Chairman of the Carriers' committee, stated that average hourly and weekly earnings of employees were higher than in 1929 and that 250,000 employees had been laid off because of wage increases granted a year ago. Since then, he said, rail earnings had dropped 85 per cent below last year.

Outlook Improves For Metal Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Important metal-working industries report a turn in sentiment toward the hopeful side, according to the American Machinist.

This is traceable, continues the report to the belief that business has touched bottom and that an upturn may occur in the fall. It is supported too by the prolongation of automobile assemblies of current models a month or more beyond the time anticipated and by the resistance that steel operations are showing to a seasonal decline. Prospects of Government contracts arising from the Federal pump-priming and rearmament programs have helped to brighten the outlook.

In fact, Government orders already are flowing at an increasing rate into various metal-working industries. Shipbuilding in particular is getting set for a boom. Airplane factories are running full time.

Machine tool sales have slipped further this month, but still are bolstered by export orders. Farm equipment and tractor sales, having decreased seasonally, are currently about 30 per cent behind 1937 and for the year to date are 20 per cent under last year.

Steel Price Cuts Are Seen Causing Big Repercussions

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Trade and financial circles awoke to the realization today the steel industry's abandonment of the historic "Pittsburgh plus" system of basing prices on a few selected points of shipment may have far-reaching effect upon the nation's economic structure.

Trade authorities were occupied chiefly in analysis of the potential effects from a long-range view, in the belief the big results may be seen eventually in acceleration of industrial decentralization and relocation of steel plants nearer centers of consumption, like Detroit.

Industry Deeply Stirred

The trade publication Iron Age said, "Few events in the steel industry in recent years have stirred the industry so deeply."

United States Steel Corporation, taking the industry by surprise, led the way by putting Chicago, Birmingham and Pittsburgh subsidiaries at the same price basis when it lowered steel quotations last week.

Meanwhile, other price changes by competitors of "Big Steel" have opened the eyes of trade observers to possible repercussions in the set-up of steel producing and consuming units.

"Abolishing of price differentials between Birmingham and such points as Pittsburgh," said the Iron Age, "is regarded as giving the industry in the South a great impetus and is likely to have other far-reaching effects.

"Immediate results of the price reductions will not be apparent for several weeks. Buyers are likely to remain cautious pending a thorough appraisal of the basing developments."

Wall Street watched cement and other lines using variations of the steel industry's basing point system to see whether they would follow the move to abandon the pricing methods which have been under attack in Washington and are expected to come in for more airing at the pending monopoly inquiry.

Creates New Situation

The Federal Trade Commission, it was pointed out, has been investigating the multiple-basing practices of the cement industry, closely allied with steel.

However, cement men here said they had heard of no plans in the industry for modification of the basing practices now in use.

A cut of 4 cents a barrel in cement prices along the Atlantic Seaboard was declared to have no significance beyond being an "adjustment" to meet competitive conditions. It eliminated a previous price advance attributed to higher freight rates.

The "Wall Street Journal" said the discarding of the "Pittsburgh plus" system, long in use by the steel industry, but modified to the extent of increasing the number of basing points after the Trade Commission in 1924 condemned the old practice of fixing prices on a Pittsburgh basis, "creates an entirely new situation both in the matter of competition and in earnings and may result in a minor price war."

Other Important Results

It outlined "other possible results" as follows:

The larger units, like United States Steel, may be the principal beneficiaries since they have plants widely distributed in the principal producing areas.

Pittsburgh units may lose price advantages they have held for many years.

Transport methods and routes may be changed and plants relocated.

The original "Pittsburgh plus" system, initiated long before the turn of the century, meant the steel consumer paid the Pittsburgh price plus freight charges to the destination of the shipment. Thus if a consumer in Mobile bought from the Steel Corporation he paid the Pittsburgh price in addition to freight costs to Mobile, although the shipment may have been made from the Corporatian's subsidiaries in Birmingham.

This practice drew frequent attack on the argument it discriminated against certain regions, contributed to concentration of heavy industry in the North and East, held back the industrial development of the South and other sections.

Steel men, on the other hand, justified their pricing methods as a contribution to industrial stability and orderly marketing, beneficial to producer and consumer alike.

After the Trade Commission's order, the number of basing points was increased but price differentials between consuming points remained largely in effect until last week-end, trade authorities explained.

Wall Street Thinks Chances Of Steel Wage Cut Dubious

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that steel prices have been cut, Wall Street is, of course, keen to see what will happen to steel wages.

But it is not very firmly convinced that there will be a wage cut. Wages, in recent years, have come to be something like the price of gold; they go up but they don't go down.

The Steel Corporation is of course displeased, to put it mildly, at the President's implication Friday evening that there would be no steel wage cut. No such commitment appears to have been given. The first agreement between U. S. Steel and John Lewis, effective March 1 of last year, fixed wages, but when it was renewed in February of this year an escape clause was added letting Steel threaten a cut in 10 days and make one in 20 even if the S. W. O. C. disagreed. Talks are current between Steel and S. W. O. C. but are more frequent this month.

Efficiency Aids Labor's Thesis

However, the first quarter financial reports from the steel industry are a powerful argument in the hands of steel labor. Despite operations averaging only about 35 per cent the industry almost broke even. The pay-point seems to be between 35 and 40 per cent, against 50-55 per cent pre-depression. This means if the approaching third quarter sees any material pick-up in steel business the companies will be back in the black, whereas in 1932, when the industry was last in the pauper class, U. S. Steel alone ran a deficit of $71,000,000.

The improvement came from tremendous investments in better plant; the industry spent $320,000,000 in 1937 for improvements and scheduled $165,000,000 for this year; U. S. Steel's improvement program since the previous depression started has alone cost $300,000,000.

The argument that this is stockholders' money carries little political weight in modern wage negotiations; the argument of the union is undoubtedly that though wages are 25 per cent above 1929 levels, this is only when figured on a per-hour basis, not on a per-ton output basis.

May Cause More Business

While the formal price cut was obviously forced on the industry by off-the-record price-cutting such as always occurs in a period of low operations, and is therefore explained as "competitive," it is also promotional. In theory it should produce more business. If more business follows, the thesis will be called proven; if operations remain around the present level the Ford-Brookings-Frank-et al argument will in one conspicuous case have failed of demonstration, and a wage cut will then be virtually inevitable.

The price cut is in curious contrast to other price movements last week. It came while "sensitive" prices were moving up sharply. Spurred by the stock market advance, hides, rubber, and cocoa futures had spectacular price increases last week on the largest week's turn-over of the year. Even closer was the contrast with steel scrap, which rose from $10.50 to $12.50 during the same week that finished steel prices were slashed approximately 10 per cent.

Last week also saw a decided narrowing of the wide price gap between scrap steel and pig iron, partially competitive commodities whose marriage is consummated in every open-hearth furnace. A year ago March they were selling at the same prices, around $25.00 per ton. Pig iron price has been unchanged with the rest of the steel schedule since that time, but scrap, a "sensitive commodity" if there ever was one, dropped more than 50 per cent of $10.50, leaving a differential of some $14.00 per ton. Last week's changes cut this differential to about $10.00.

Other Metal Prices Rise

Steel price cut further contrasts with firming markets for the non-ferrous metals. More copper was sold last week than in any week since February, bringing June sales to the largest for any month since August. Lead and zinc, after months of dullness and several recent price cuts, suddenly sprang to life as price increases, which usually come in several steps, began.

Steel operations hit their low in 1932 but did not start up until 1933. Wages were cut to an average 47 cents per hour. In 1933 and 1934 operations recovered from a 12 per cent low to round 60 per cent, and per-hour wages were advanced, beginning with a 16½ per cent increase in August, 1933. NRA brought another increase, topped in April, 1934, by 10 per cent more, and then another 10 per cent was added in the fall of 1936. The March, 1937, increase brought wages up to 80 cents per hour or about 75 per cent above 1932.

Prices were advanced, as usual in recoveries, more slowly. NRA helped. In June, 1934, a sharp price increase caused heavy advance buying after which demand fell so sharply that most of the increase had to be rescinded.

In late 1936, with operations holding round 70 per cent, there was an increase which was partly chiseled away by concessions. Then the price level from which last week's cuts were made was established in the second quarter of 1937 at the top of the commodity price peak and has been maintained on the wage-cost argument since then despite the sharpest drop in steel operations on record.

Steel Production Rate Is Unchanged But Orders Gain

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—United States Steel Corporation plans to give its new lower prices a month's test to see whether they generate new business before pressing for any reduction in steel workers' wages, Iron Age said today in its weekly review of the steel industry.

"The steel wage question still is up in the air, with a four weeks' testing of effect of the new lowered prices likely before any decision is reached to reduce or maintain current wage rates," the publication said. "Apparently a sharp run up in operations could prevent a pay reduction, the terms of which will be negotiated in United States Steel Corporation and Steel Workers' Organizing Committee wage conferences."

The steel industry generally enjoyed a slight increase in orders this week, though the national rate of steel production, as measured by the publication, was unchanged at 28 per cent of capacity after several weeks of moderate gains.

The Iron Age composite finished steel price, based on latest quotations available for eight leading products, now stands at 2.350 cents a pound, against 2.487 cents last week, and 1.792 cents in May, 1933, the low point for the past 10 years.

"Immediate results of the price reductions will not be apparent for several weeks," the publication said. "Buyers are likely to remain cautious pending a thorough appraisal of the basing developments, which the Administration at Washington immediately hailed as an aid to business recovery."

Says Rails Will Solve Own Problems, Given Equality With Other Carriers

SARANAC INN, N. Y. (AP)—The nation's railroads will solve their own problems if given "equality with other forms of transportation in matters of regulation, taxation, subsidy and the like," J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, reclared:

"If regulations are to be applied to railroads, let them be applied in equal measure to our competitors," Mr. Pelley said in an address prepared for the New York State Bankers Association.

"If subsidies are to be paid to our competitors, let them likewise be made available to railroads," he added.

"Our long-standing public policy of transportation has been, in effect, to require the user of rail transportation to pay all the costs of producing the service which he uses, including true taxes for the support of government in general, at the same time relieving the user of most other forms of transportation of a large part of their true costs by putting them on the taxpayer.

"It is a curiously ostrichlike policy which seems to think that any cost which can be hidden in the sands of taxation ceases to exist."

The railroad's problems, Mr. Pelley declared, are not due to conditions within the industry itself.

"Chief among the causes," he said, "is the fact that for more than 30 years we have not allowed the railroads to be run as a business under fair and equal competition.

"They have been regulated as if they were a monopoly, while at the same time the public resources have been used lavishly to create and subsidize competing forms of transportation."

Mansfield Cotton Mills To Resume Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUMBERTON, N. C.—President K. M. Biggs announced the Mansfield Cotton Mills, which have been closed since early in January, are resuming operations this week. The mills have three plants employing 600 workers.

Mr. Biggs said the mills and the T. W. O. C. had agreed on a 10 per cent wage reduction, to be in effect until Oct. 1. Employees making less than 20 cents an hour would not be affected, he said.

Profits on Short Sales 'Against Box' Is Ordinary Income

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that profits from short sales of stock that are "protected" by equivalent certificates in the "long account" of the customer are taxable as ordinary income as differentiated from capital gain.

Judge John Biggs, Jr., gave the decision in upholding the assessment of a tax of $53,359.77 on Henry B. du Pont, of the Wilmington family, on profits of $118,396.63 he made in 1932 on "short sales" of General Motors, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; McKeesport Tin Plate, and United Aircraft stocks.

Mr. du Pont acknowledged the "short sales," and the fact they were "protected" by an equal number of the stocks in his brokerage "long account" but he claimed that the profits came from the disposition of the stocks in the "long account" which he had owned for several years prior to the transactions.

In that circumstance he contended that the tax should be calculated on the basis of "net capital gain" which would have been far less than the assessment on ordinary income. However, the Circuit Court ruled that du Pont lost his "long interest" in the stocks when he pledged them to protect the short sales, and used the latter process as the "conduit or channel" to dispose of his "long interest."

Iron Ore Output Up 48 P. C. in 1937

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Mining of iron ore in 1937 was up 48 per cent over 1936.

The Bureau of Mines said the 72,093,548 tons mined in 1937 exceeded the 1925-29 average by 10 per cent and was only four per cent less than the all-time high established in 1917.

The production of pig-iron in 1937, exclusive of ferro-alloys, was 36,145,095 gross tons, an increase of 19 per cent over 1936 and the largest output since 1929.

Gulick Elected Chairman Of Chemical Firm's Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISON, N. J.—Announcement was made by Charles P. Gulick, founder and former President of National Oil Products Company, chemical manufacturers, of his election to the newly created office of Chairman of the Board.

John H. Barton, previously Vice-President, was elected President, and Thomas A. Printon, former General Sales Manager of the Industrial Division, was elected Vice-President in charge of industrial sales. Other officers of the company are: Perc S. Brown, Vice-President; G. Daniel Davis, Vice-President; Ralph Wechsler, Treasurer; and Albert A. Vetter, Secretary.

ICC Hears Rail Officers Data On Fare Rise Request

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission proceeded rapidly toward a decision on the request of eastern railroads for an increase in coach fares.

It heard railroad spokesmen conclude a day and a half of testimony about declining revenues and increased operating expenses and then scheduled arguments for Thursday.

The carriers' request—that the present coach rate of 2 cents a mile be increased to 2.5—was denied earlier this year, but the question was reopened at the request of the roads. Rail executives contended the railroad situation had grown much worse since last December, when the original hearings were conducted.

Today's testimony dealt largely with the results of an increase from 1.5 cents to 2 cents, granted Southern railroads Nov. 15, 1937. Commission tables showed that bus lines in the area reported subsequently large increases in revenue. The increase for February of this year was 15.4 per cent over that for the same month in 1937, the tables indicated.

R. J. Littlefield, the Pennsylvania railroad's superintendent of motor traffic, contended the increases in bus revenue were not due primarily to the higher rail fares. Some traffic probably was diverted, he said, but most of it was on trips of less than 50 miles. Mr. Littlefield argued that higher bus fares, improved local schedules, discontinuance of some bus lines and the 1937 floods caused the apparent increase in bus revenues. His point regarding the '37 floods was that they interrupted bus service extensively. This reduced revenues, he said, and the income from more normal service this year was naturally higher.

F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central Railroad, told the commission he understood the Central Greyhound bus lines, partly owned by the railroad, would ask a rate increase if the railroad petition is granted.

WASHINGTON (AP)—F. E. Williamson, President of the New York Central Railroad, told the Interstate Commerce Commission that the financial situation of eastern railroads was "much worse" than it was six months ago.

Mr. Williamson said coach revenue, other than commutation fares, increased $77,000 on his road the first four months of this year, but that the "spread" between coach and Pullman fares was too great.

Questioned by Commissioner Aitchison as to his company's interest in Central Greyhound, Mr. Williamson said N. Y. Central owned a "substantial interest" in the bus line, but not control. He said the bus line had faced many increases in expenses and would petition the I. C. C. for a fare increase if the railroad's plea were granted.

Walter Franklin, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told the Commission declining revenues made the increase in coach fares desirable.

American Car Net Shows Sharp Drop

NEW YORK, (AP)—American Car & Foundry Co. reported for the fiscal year ended April 30 net earnings of $753,407, equal to $2.60 a share on the preferred stock compared with $1,210,676, equal to $4.18 a share on the preferred stock in the preceding year.

In his report to stockholders, Charles J. Hardy, President, said of current business:

"Equipment buying, which was in fair volume in the early part of the fiscal year, appreciably lessened as the year advanced and practically ceased during the last quarter with the result that your company entered upon its fiscal year now current with a dollar volume of business considerably less in amount than was the case at the year's opening.

"The reason for this is to be found in the conditions confronting the railroads. Their plight is still deplorable and heroic action is needed if they, and many industries dependent upon them, are to be restored to a state of even moderate prosperity."

New Hawaiian Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public offering of a new issue of $2,886,000 Territory of Hawaii 2¼ per cent public improvement bonds is being made by a banking group headed by The Chase National Bank and including Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland; Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., Boston; Newton, Abbe & Co., Boston; Kennedy, Spence & Co., Inc., Boston; Kaiser & Co., San Francisco, and Hawley, Huller and Company, Cleveland.

The bonds are dated July 10, 1938 and mature July 10, 1940 to 1957 inclusive. They are priced to yield from 0.75 per cent to 2.35 per cent, according to maturity.

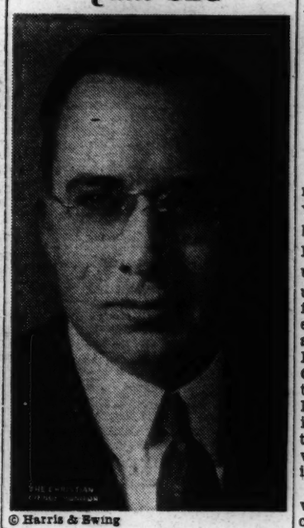
Electrolux, Inc. (Canada) Dissolution Announced

MONTREAL (CP)—Dissolution of Electrolux, Inc., a subsidiary of Electrolux Corporation, was announced to the Montreal Stock Exchange by E. V. Ekman, Vice-President of the corporation.

Business will be carried on by the corporation as an operating company, the announcement said.

Reasons for the change were listed as "the present policy advocated by the United States Government with regard to elimination of holding companies, and to simplify corporate structure, to save duplication of expense involved in the maintenance of two corporate organizations, and to eliminate certain double taxation."

Quits SEC



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Allen E. Throop

General Counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Has Resigned From the SEC to Join the Faculty of the Yale Law School. He Will Be Succeeded, Under the Merit System, by Chester T. Lane, Now Assistant General Counsel

'Thrift' Trust Agrees To End Violations Of 1933 Securities Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—A permanent injunction has been signed by Judge William Clark in the Federal District Court here, restraining the Financial Independence Founders, Inc., from further violations of the Securities Act of 1933 in the marketing of its shares. One section of the Act reported to have been contravened by the company prohibits the use of the mails or the facilities of interstate commerce in connection with security sales unless an opportunity is given to buyers to see a prospectus and another bars sales made on the basis of the omission of material facts. The company consented to the injunction.

It was not alleged that the company suppressed any essential facts in the prospectus, but the SEC charged that salesmen of the company suppressed the prospectus, since its presence made the shares too difficult to sell.

The prospectus was shown to disclose that between 90 and 98 per cent of the first seven installments under the plan (which called for 12 installments a year for 10 years) went to meet various service charges and fees. Even after the plan has been operating for three years, said the complaint, the prospectus showed that between 26 and 33 per cent of the amount paid in would be consumed by such charges, while at the end of the 10 years between 16 and 20 per cent would have gone the same way.

Fault was also found with statements by salesmen regarding the insurance features of the scheme, pointing out that, even though unpaid installments are paid up by the insurance companies at death, there is nothing in the plan to guarantee any fixed sum, or even that as much as was paid in would be turned over to the beneficiary.

N. Y. Retail Trade 13 P. C. Below '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Total sales of reporting department stores in the New York Federal Reserve District in the three weeks ended June 18 dropped 13 per cent below the comparable 1937 period, the declines ranging from 19 per cent in the first week to 8 per cent in the third week, the July review of credit and business conditions of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said.

"The progressive decline of preceding months appears to have been checked," the bank's review said, "as the June average rate of sales showed no reduction from May."

May department store sales dipped 14.7 per cent below May last year. Percentage losses in major centers in May were: New York and Brooklyn 13.9 per cent, Buffalo 17.4, Rochester 11.9, Syracuse 16.5, Northern New Jersey 18.1, Bridgeport 10.3, Westchester and Stamford 24.6, and Southern New York State 20.4.

Total chain store sales in May ran 12 per cent under a year ago, the widest drop—around 25 per cent—being registered in the shoe division.

Power Output Off 9.8 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended June 25 advanced 1.4 per cent to 2,019,036,000 kilowatt hours from 1,991,115,000 in the preceding week but lagged 9.8 per cent under 2,238,332,000 in the comparable 1937 week, Edison Electric Institute reported.

The Institute also reported the following percentage declines from a year ago according to major geographic areas: New England 8.5, Middle Atlantic 1.7, Central Industrial 17, West Central 6.1, Southern States 9.2 Rocky Mountain 23.4, Pacific Coast 3.6.

Lumber Output, Orders Rise in June 18 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported 526 mills, during the week ended June 18, produced 193,567,000 feet of lumber compared with 183,943,000 feet produced by 528 mills the previous week.

Shipments by 526 mills during the week ended June 18 totaled 185,319,000 feet and orders booked amounted to 185,886,000 feet, compared with shipments by the 528 reporting mills the previous week of 184,753,000 feet and orders of 180,592,000 feet.

Better Business Bureaus to Probe Furniture Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Better Business Bureaus of the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington and Syracuse, N. Y., have decided to embark upon an immediate investigation of unfair competitive practices in the furniture trade, following a conference between heads of the bureaus and representatives of the National Retail Furniture Association, the Chicago Retail Furniture Association and the Associated Furniture Dealers of New York. The probe into evils which are said to cost the public about $150,000,000 a year will later be made national in scope, it was stated.

Declaring that the investigation will be made along "definite, coordinated lines," Stephen Toadvine, president of the National Better Business Bureau and manager of the Syracuse bureau, said that the abuses fall into three classes.

Three Classes of Evils

"First, those which are outright misrepresentations, deception or frauds, such as self-styled wholesalers, who sell home furnishings at retail; retail stores disguised as 'warehouses' when the sole profit motive is supposed to be storage of goods for others; retailers claiming to be 'manufacturers' and 'manufacturers' outlets'; fake auctions; false retail liquidations; illicit unclaimed freight depots; 'stuffed flats,' which prey on classified ad readers as bona fide disposals by families, and self-styled 'decorators,' who are simply curbstone brokers.

"Second, those which are violations of Federal, State or local fair-trade laws which through unfair competition, cause loss to the consumer.

"Third, those which grow out of the practice of some manufacturers selling direct to the consumer, through the employment of deceptive or unfair methods."

To Move for National Probe

Mr. Toadvine said that at the annual convention of the National Better Business Bureaus, to be held at Mackinac Island from Aug. 8 to 11, "we will recommend that this activity be extended to all the 50 cities in which bureaus are located."

W. J. Cheyney, vice-president of the National Retail Furniture Association, presided at the conference, which was held at the Hotel Lexington.

In addition to Messrs. Cheyney and Toadvine, those who participated in the conference yesterday included N. S. Sachs, chairman, trade relations committee, National Retail Furniture Association; George Rockwood, executive secretary, Chicago Retail Furniture Association; J. B. McMahon Jr., executive vice-president, Associated Furniture Dealers of New York, and the following managers of local business bureaus: Kenneth Barnard, Chicago; H. J. Kenner, New York; Mrs. Sally Muchmore, Washington; George Dennison, Pittsburgh; Hugh Smith, Philadelphia, and E. L. Greene of the National Bureau, New York.

Prices Are Lowered By American Steel

CLEVELAND (AP)—American Steel & Wire Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp., has announced a price reduction ranging from $3.00 to $9.00 a ton on various products.

The new prices are based both on Cleveland-Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Sound Insurance Is Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hancock 5700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 197
A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 11, 1938.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.
Boston, June 28, 1938.

MILTON, MASS., ESTATE
Modern, newly renovated 9-room house, 2-car garage, 15,000 ft. land in restricted location near Milton Academy; 2 baths, 6 fireplaces, tiled kitchen, monel metal sink. An exceptional value at $9,250. See it at 20 Meredith Circle, off Reedsdale Road, or call High 7952 weekdays 9-5.

UNION FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN
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Insured Savings and Home Mortgage Service
Folders on request
236 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
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BOSTON
STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
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'LORD JEFF' FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW & MICKEY ROONEY
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EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
SHORT SUBJECTS
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CONTINUOUS 1 P.M.
NEW YORK CITY
"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3. Mats. Wed., Sat. and July 4—50c to $2
BARBARA STANWYCK • HERBERT MARSHALL
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★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.
DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
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I MARRIED AN ANGEL
50 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS
Evs. 8:30, $1.10, $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat. July 4, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now
SHUBERT THEATRE, W. 44 St. Cl. 6-5990

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1938

Associated Press Quotations

Today's 3 P. M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales 2,700,000
Previous day 1,289,720
1938 volume to date 111,821,358
1937 volume to date 228,208,257

Stocks Advance Briskly In Very Active Turnover

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Resuming the fast-moving June upswing after a two-day breathing spell, the stock market swept ahead to the highest levels of the movement today in broad dealings.

Gains of 1 to 5 points or so were general among leading shares near the final hour. U. S. Gypsum, starring for the actively-bought building shares, leaped more than 10 points at one time but later yielded part of the gain.

It was one of the busiest sessions in months, with transactions running at the rate of about 2,500,000 shares for the day.

Leading the renewed surge forward were such issues as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Westinghouse Electric, General Electric, Union Carbide, Johns Manville, Deere, Anaconda Copper, Kennecott, Santa Fe, American Telephone, and U. S. Rubber.

On the curb stocks fell in step with the rise. Gains running to 3 points or so were recorded in Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, Jones & Laughlin Steel, American Gas & Electric and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Bonds Advance

Freshened by Tuesday's rest, the bond market today pushed ahead to new high levels for the late June rise with rails in the forefront.

The sprint, following indecisive action in the early trading, was inspired by renewal of bullish activities in stocks.

In some rails gains ranged from 2 to 5 points, and advances of 1 to 2 were numerous. Trading sentiment was optimistic in connection with the action of rail union representatives in agreeing to a wage parley on July 20.

Up sharply in the late trading were Southern Pacific 4½ of '81; Southern Railway 5s of '95; Northern Pacific 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Great Northern "6" 4s of '46; Erie 5s of '75; Illinois Central 4¾s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s.

Industrial loans were led by Bethlehem Steel 3½s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Certain-Teed Products 5½s, Walworth 4s, and Studebaker 6s, up 1 to around 5.

U. S. Governments were in step with the general trend, Treasuries recording several gains running from 1-32 to 8-32ds. Foreign loans were quiet with prices mixed.

Recession Cancels Early Wheat Gains

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Receding late today from upturns of about a cent a bushel, Chicago wheat prices more than lost the gains.

The transient rise of wheat values here was attributed mostly to jumps of securities. Favorable weather and crop conditions, however, prompted an increase of selling on price advances.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅝ lower compared with yesterday's finish, July 75¼, Sept. 76½-⅝, corn unchanged to ⅜ higher, July 57⅛-¼, Sept. 58⅝-¾, and oats unchanged to ¼ off.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Per- iod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Union Buffalo Mills	7% $1 ..	July 1	June 23
Walk & Co $250 CIA	25c Q	July 5	June 30
Liquidating			
Guar Liquidg Cp pf	10c ..	July 15	June 15
Irregular			
Pet Heat & Pwr	25c ..	June 29	June 27
Final			
Royal Dutch Co	11½%	July 6	.....
Reduced			
Columbia Mills, Inc	25c Q	July 1	June 30
First Natl Bk & Trust (Evanston, Ill.)	$3 S	July 1	June 15
Reading Co	25c ..	Aug. 11	July 14
Seaboard Fin Corp	10c ..	June 30	June 24
Un Natl Cp p pf	10c ..	June 28	June 22
Regular			
Acadia Sug Refin Co, Ltd, ordinary	10c ..	June 1	May 21
Adams Mfg (J D)	15c Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Alliance Ins Co (Phila, Pa)	$1.50 ..	June 29	June 28
Amerada Corp	50c Q	July 30	July 15
Amer Can	$1 Q	Aug. 15	July 25
Ang Amer Corp of So Africa, Ltd, 6% cum pf	3% S	July 28	June 30
Arcade Cott Mills 6% pf	$3 S	June 30	June 25
Athol Manufg Co 7% pf	$3.50 S	July 1	June 24
Bal'b'n&Katz7%pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 20
Bel&RR&St'kyds	75c Q	July 1	June 20
Do 6% pf	75c Q	July 1	June 20
CalambaSgEst	40c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 7% pf	45c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Can Intl Tr Sh mod series ptc shrs	13.47c ..	July 1	.....
Do orig ptc shrs	12.98c ..	July 1	.....
Cons Car Heating	$1.50 Q	Sep. 15	June 30
Crowell Pb 7% pf	$3.50 S	Aug. 1	July 23
Det Mfrs R R	$2.50 S	June 30	June 20
Eas Scranton Ste Bk (Scranton, Pa.)	50c S	July 1	June 27
Family Security A 6¼c	Q July 20		June 30
Do 7% pf	17½c Q	July 20	June 30
Farmers & Mer Bank (L'g Beach, Cal)	$2 Q	June 30	June 30
Filenes Sons (Wm)	25c ..	July 25	July 15
Do pf	$1.18¾ Q	July 25	July 21
First Nat Bank & Tr (Greenfld, Mass)	20c S	July 1	June 27
400 Madison Ave Corp	$5 non-cum pf	$1.50 ..	June 30	June 23
Gordon & Belvea Ltd	6% 1st pf	$1.50 Q	July 2	June 27
Hershey Choc 75c	25c Q	Aug. 15	July 25
Do pf	25c Q	Aug. 15	July 25
Holly Sugar pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Horn & Hardart (N Y)	30c ..	Aug. 1	July 12
Invest Syn (Minn)	25c ..	July 1	July 1
Do Class A	25c ..	July 1	July 1
Kansas City T & T Co	$2 S	June 30	June 30
Lane Bryant pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Lane-Rincon Mines, Inc	10c ..	July 15	July 8
Link Belt	Do 6½% fp	$1.62½ Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Luzerne County G & E	97 1st pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 15	July 30
Do 86 1st fp	$1.50 Q	Aug. 15	July 30
Lynchburg Nat Bk&Tr Co (Va)	$3 S	July 1	June 22
Manning M & M 12½c	July 2	June 30
McCall Corp	25c Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Marchants Nat Bank (Shenandoah,Pa)	$2 S	June 30	June 30
Merch Refrig 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Norfolk & Western Ry	$2.50 Q	Sep. 19	Aug. 31
Do pf	$1 Q	Aug. 19	July 30
No Am Edison pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 1	July 15
Pan-Amer Airways	25c ..	Aug. 1	July 20
Pantheon Oil Co	2½c Q	June 28	June 27
Pennmans Ltd	75c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Phila El Co pf	$1.25 Q	Aug. 1	July 8
Pitts C C&St. L Ry	$2.50 S	July 20	Aug. 18
Reading Co 1pf	50c Q	Sep. 8	Aug. 18
Do 2 pf	50c Q	Oct. 13	Sep. 22
Second Nat Bk (New Haven)	75c Q	July 1	June 27
Do	75c Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 27
Sid Fire Ins Co of N J (Trenton, N J)	75c Q	July23	July 16
Third Nat Bk & Tr Co (Dayton, Ohio)	50c S	June 30	June 25
Trusts & Guar Co Ltd (Toronto)	$1.00 S	July 2	June 24
United Gas Improve	25c Q	Sep. 30	Aug. 31
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 30	Aug. 31
W Penn El 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Aug. 15	July 22
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 15	July 22

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3:00	Net Ch'ge
46¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	46½	46½	46½	
52	38	Acme Stl (1)	2	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
10½	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	23	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜	+ ½
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	4	18½	18	18½	+ ¾
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	22½	21¾	21¾	Jun 27
3⅛	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 27
59½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	•32	62	58¼	61½	+3¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
13⅜	6¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	19	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	7	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	18	9⅜	8⅜	9⅛	+1
17⅛	8	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 28
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	11	11	11	
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	13	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	15	170½	166	170½	+3½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	8	8	8	Jun 22
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅞e)	23	13½	12¼	13⅜	+1⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	71	8½	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅜
83½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	53	53	53	+1⅞
51¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	103	49⅝	46¾	49⅝	9+3⅜
15¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	13	18½	15¾	16½	+1½
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun 27
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	17	73¾	72	73¾	+2⅜
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¼e)	2	62	61¾	62	— ½
19¼	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	22	19¾	18¼	19¾	+2
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (⅓e)	14	39¼	36½	39¼	+3¼
98	70¾	Am Can (4)	25	100	95	99⅛	+3½
167	160½	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	165½	165½	Jun 27
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	13	24½	22½	24½	+1½
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	6	43½	42	43½	+ ¾
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	83	16½	14¼	16⅛	+1⅛
110	88½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
8½	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	Jun 28
13⅜	9	Am Colortype	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	41	13½	10⅞	13½	4+2⅜
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	8	12	10¾	12	+1
6½	4	Am European	27	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Power	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	42	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	18	17	17¾	+1
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	20	21½	20	21½	+1⅞
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	•32	62	58¼	61½	+3¼
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	10¾	10	10¾	Jun 24
24½	12	Am Hide & L pf	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
40½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	22	21	22	Jun 28
2¼	1½	Am Ice	2	39½	39½	39½	— ½
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	14	13¾	13¾	Jun 26
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	30	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun 27
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	33	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	7	20¼	19	20¼	+1¼
15¾	10	Am M & Pdy (.40e)	7	58¾	58	58¾	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Ms	3	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅜
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	20	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	35¼	33½	35¼	+1¼
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	104	104½	104½	104½	−2¼
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	16	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
33	16½	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	43	37⅞	36	37½	+2
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	507	33⅛	31	33⅜	+2⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	92	14⅞	13½	14¾	+1⅜
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	92	20⅜	19¼	20½	+1¼
20⅞	18⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	11	78¾	78	78¾	+1½
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	7	12¾	12	12¾	+1
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	93	49⅛	46¼	49⅛	9+3⅜
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	124½	124	124½	+2¾
34¾	15⅝	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	54½	53¾	53½	+1½
11¾	6⅛	Am Stl Fdrs	73	26½	25⅜	26½	+1¾
12¾	12	Am Stores	2	8½	8½	8½	
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 22
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	3	27	27	27	+1¼
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun 28
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	19⅜	19	19⅜	— ⅛
76½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	44	143	139⅞	142¾	+3½
80	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	25	76	75	75¾	+ ¾
141	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	27	78¼	77	78¼	+ ¾
7⅝	3½	Am Type Fdrs	3	141⅛	141½	141½	+ ½
13½	8	Am Wat Wks	16	6⅝	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	95	10⅜	9⅞	10½	+ ¾
6	3¼	Am Woolen	1	75	75	75	Jun 28
38⅜	23⅝	Am Wool pf	28	6¼	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	25	43	38¼	41¾	+2⅝
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	33	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
36¾	21	Anaconda	357	37	37	37	+4¼
80	29	Anaconda W & C	3	31½	29⅝	31⅜	+1¾
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	4	44	44	44	+3
19	10	Andes Copper	4	16	15¾	16	+ ¾
3½	2	A P W Paper	3	16½	16	16½	Jun 27
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun 28
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	96	95	95	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	60	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	7	47	44	47	+3¼
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	27	39	36⅜	39	+2½
8⅞	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	4	9	8¾	9	+ ½
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	6	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	56	8½	7¾	8½	+ ⅜
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	60	60	60	Jun 27
68¼	58	Assd D G 3 pf (3½k)	1	58	58	58	Jun 28
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (3g)	76	33⅜	30½	33⅜	+3⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	10	48½	45½	48½	+3
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1⅛g)	55	21½	18¼	21½	+2½
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¾
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
24⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	48	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜	+1⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Jun 28
97¼	55¼	Atlas Corp (¼e)	62	8¾	7¾	8½	+ ⅜
43	38½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	43¾	43	43¾	+1
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	3	6	6	6	
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	48¾	48½	48⅞	+ ⅞
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	3	3	3	— ¼
3½	2	Aust Nichols	3	3	2¾	2¾	Jun 27
4⅝	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	35	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	52	9	8¾	9	+ ⅞
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	180	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	52	8⅞	8	8⅞	+1
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	34	33	34	Jun 25
19⅝	12½	Barber Asphalt	36	20½	19	20½	+1⅜
10½	5	Barker Bros	10	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	68	16¼	15½	16	+ ½
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (⅝e)	16	12¼	12	12	
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	5	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
105	94½	Beech-NutPack (4a)	1	105	105	105	Jun 23
8¾	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	4	7	6¾	7	
13	8⅝	Belg N R pf (3.27r)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
19	15¼	Bendix Aviat	96	14⅜	13¼	14⅜	+1⅛
40½	26⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	
20⅞	18⅜	Best & Co (1.52½e)	12	41½	39¼	41½	+3
65½	39¾	Beth Steel	248	60⅛	56	59¾	+3¾
116½	123¼	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	4	15	15	15	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	3	95	94½	95	+1¾
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	5	24½	23½	24⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	5	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
15½	10¼	Blaw-Knox	27	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	48	27½	26¾	27¼	+1⅛
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	5	24	23⅝	24	+1
13½	9	Bond Strs	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun 25
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	16	17	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	72	29⅞	27⅜	29¾	+3
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	3	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	47	9⅞	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	95	24½	23	24½	+3⅜
34	28	Brigss & Strat(1½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	−1
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	5	36	34⅝	36	+2
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 28
13⅜	5⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	5	9½	9½	9¾	+ ¼
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	4	28	27½	28	+ ½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	14	15¾	15	15½	+1
1	⅞	Brunswick-Balke	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
3	1½	Bucyrus-Erie	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
50	10⅜	Budd Mfg	15	10⅜	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
15	5½	Budd Wheel	15	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
5	3	Bullard Co	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch (2½e)	15	18½	17½	18½	+ ½
13	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	13	24¼	24	24⅞	+1⅜
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch (.30e)	10	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	Jun 27
8⅝	5¼	Butler Bros	9	8	7⅞	8	
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(11½)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	31	11¾	10¾	11⅜	− ⅜
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	12	18⅜	17⅞	18	+ ¼
		C					
24½	15⅜	Calif Packing (1a)	9	21½	20½	21½	+1⅜
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	39	8½	7¾	8½	+ ⅜
15¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	18	14½	13¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	18	18¾	17¾	18¾	+ ⅛
8½	5	Canad Pacific	91	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
36	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	2	36	34	36	+2
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	3	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
97½	63⅛	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
55½	29⅝	Case (J I) Co	12	94	90	94	+4
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jun 24
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	42	16¾	15⅛	16¾	+1
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	50	22	20	21½	+1⅛
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	13	22	21¾	21⅞	+1⅛
4½	2	Cent Foundry	97	4½	3¾	4½	+ ⅛
11	7	Cent R R N J	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	12	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
5¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun 28
8⅝	4½	Cerro de Pas (2e)	32	44⅞	42¾	44½	+1½
30½	18	Certain-teed Prod	94	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	6	Champ Pap & F	18	26¼	25	25	−1½
38½	22	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Jun 28
89	70	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	51	29½	28½	29½	+1⅝
48½	27½	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	½	½	½	Jun 15
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅜	2	Chi & N West pf	1	1	⅞	1	
2¼	14	Chi Great West	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	4	¾	¾	¾	
14	8½	Chi Mail Order	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅞	6½	Chi Pneu Tool	38	14¾	13½	14⅝	+1⅜
41	37½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun 28
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	41	41	41	Jun 28
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	7	2½	2½	2½	Jun 27
16¾	13	Chickasha Cot(⅝e)	2	9	9	9	
6½	3¼	Childs Co	10	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
63⅛	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (1½e)	245	50⅞	56½	50⅞	+4¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	3:00	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	5	11⅜	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
4¼	2	City Stores	6	4¼	4½	4¼	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	18½	18¾	18½	+ ⅛
36½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	11	23½	21¾	22½	+ ¼
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	45	43	40½	42⅝	+2½
17⅞	10½	Clugit Peabdy(.40e)	5	17½	17	17	+ ⅜
139	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	4	137	136½	137	+2
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅞	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	60	11¼	10¼	11¼	+ ⅜
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	87	86⅞	87	Jun 22
27⅜	13½	Collins & Aik (¾e)	40	26½	23¼	26¼	+3⅛
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	14	16⅞	15½	16⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	13½	Col Br'east A (.65e)	6	17	16½	17	+ ¼
21¼	13	Col Br'east B (.65e)	1	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	108	7⅝	6⅞	7½	+ ½
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	67½	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅛
18½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	15	13½	13	13½	+ ⅝
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Jun 28
80	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	9	80½	78½	80½	+1½
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	28	38½	36¾	38½	+1¾
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	23	44	42½	44	+1¾
101½	90	Coml I T cv pf(4½)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Jun 23
10	5⅝	Coml Solvents	48	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	53	1½	1⅜	1½	
45	25	Com & So pf (2½k)	19	42½	40½	42½	+1½
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	28	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Utility Engineers Attack TVA Cost Figures on Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—According to an analysis of the Tennessee Valley Authority allocation report just completed by engineers of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, the figures reported to Congress by the TVA flood control, navigation and electric power production were entirely too low for power at the Wilson, Norris and Wheeler dams.

The TVA showed in its allocation of costs submitted to Congress on June 9 a total investment of $94,-125,671, of which 52 per cent was charged to power, 28 per cent to navigation and 20 per cent to flood control. Wilson Dam was stated at $30,120,009 (original cost $46,950,-748); Norris Dam, $31,532,120 (original cost $37,257,000), and Wheeler Dam $32,473,542 (original cost $33,-483,559).

Fallacious Assumption

The TVA is technically correct, the study by the engineers finds, in basing its figures upon the written-down value of Wilson Dam since this valuation has already been approved, "yet this does not alter the fact that, by a stroke of the pen more than $12,000,000 of capital investment has been written off exclusive of the allowance for depreciation of almost $5,000,000. Such an arbitrary reduction in capital accounts results not only in too low an allocation to power for the three dams considered together, but also produces figures for Wilson Dam which are absurd when compared with Wheeler Dam."

According to the analysis the fallacy of the TVA figures lies in the underlying assumption that one set of percentages to be applied in multiple use property can be applicable to projects which are as different as Wilson, Wheeler and Norris dams. Pointing out that the TVA allocated power costs of $17,725,460 to Wilson, $17,336,438 to Wheeler and $14,298,281 to Norris, the study finds that Wilson Dam has an installed capacity of 184,000 kilowatt-hours and operates at a head of approximately 90 feet, whereas Wheeler has an installed capacity of only 64,-000 kilowatt-hours and operates at a head of only 53 feet.

"Both of these projects have essentially the same river flow, since they are only 15 miles apart and there are no tributaries between them. Furthermore, an examination of the quantities of concrete, excavation, etc. revelas that Wilson is inherently more costly than Wheeler, yet the TVA assigns essentially the same power value to these two projects."

See Flood Allocations Wrong

The analysis holds in examining the TVA allocations for flood control, including Wilson $4,197,155, Wheler $5,576,039, and Norris $8,697,-433, that Wheeler Dam has more than seven times as much flood-control storage capacity and consequently more than seven times as much flood-control value as Wilson Dam. "Yet, the TVA theory shows for Wilson about 75 per cent as much allocation to flood control as at Wheeler."

The analysis sets forth on the problem of navigation that Wilson Dam has two 45-foot lift locks in series, making a total lift of 90 feet, as against a single lift lock at Wheeler of 53 feet. Despite these facts, the TVA has charged Wilson with $8,197,394 for navigation and Wheeler with $9,561,065. Norris Dam has been charged with $8,536,406 for navigation purposes, when it is of no value to navigation except during the interim period of TVA construction, it is held.

The report declares in a summary that because at least $12,000,-000 of capital investment has been written off at Wilson Dam the lump sum figures reported by the TVA are incorrect by at least that amount, and that the TVA assumption that one arbitrary set of percentages to be applied to the multiple purpose investment can produce reasonably accurate results is fallacious.

Canadian Pacific Earnings Show Decrease From 1937

MONTREAL (CP)—Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for May totaled $10,-562,620, a decrease of $1,271,577 compared with $11,834,197 in May last year.

Working expenses were $10,140,-502, decrease of $119,475 compared with $10,259,978 the previous May. Net earnings were $422,118, decrease of $1,152,100 compared with $1,574,-219 for May a year ago.

Net earnings for the five months ended May 31 of $2,169,620 showed a decrease of $4,895,422 compared with $7,065,042.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Gains and losses were about evenly divided at the close of the stock market, profit taking being induced by the reactionary tendency in commodities and the easiness of the New York stock market Tuesday. Domestic railroad shares sold slightly down on reports of lower traffic returns while the gilt-edged group improved on the return of investment capital from speculative sources. Oils, industrials and metal shares were inactive, and the foreign bond section held steady.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a heavy tone and prices were generally lower. Rentes lost from 35 to 90 centimes and banking shares were easier with Bank of France issue declining 130 francs. Suez Canal finished with a net loss of 150 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ⅝d to ¾d down following reports of better weather in U. S. and Canadian wheat belts and cheaper Canadian c. i. f. offers.

Scattered selling in cotton futures was influenced by discouraging overseas advices. There were partial recoveries on trade and investment buying with final quotations 8 points higher to 4 lower.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

	High	Low	2:00
Treasury			
Sales in $1000			
9 2½s '41	108.5	108.5	108.5
1 3⅜s '47-43	110.17	110.17	110.17
6 3¼s '45-43	109.24	109.21	109.24
6 3¼s '46-44	109.24	109.21	109.24
1 4s '54-44	114.12	114.12	114.12
6 2¾s '47-45	106.13	106.12	106.13
5 3s '48-46	107.26	107.26	107.26
2 3½s '49-46	108.14	108.13	108.13
2 4¼s '52-47	118.22	118.22	118.22
39 2½s '53-49	101.28	101.26	101.28
64 2¾s '54-51	103.12	103.9	103.9
5 3s '58-51	106.9	106.8	106.8
19 2¾s '60-55	103.29	103.23	103.29
12 2¾s '63-58	101.29	101.27	101.29
8 2¾s '59-56	102.25	102.22	102.22
Federal Farm Mortgages			
1 3s '47-42	106.2	106.2	106.2
17 2¾s '47-42	105.3	105.3	105.3
7 3s '49-44	106	105.31	106
Home Owners' Loan			
16 2¾s '49-39	103	102.28	102.28
53 2¼s '44-42	104.5	104	104.4
Corporation Bonds			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	Last
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	93	92¾	93
2 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	100	100	100
10 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Alleghany 5s '44	69	69	69
2 Alleghany 5s '49	60	60	60
18 Alleghany 5s '50 st	23	22½	23
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Allied Strs 4½s'51	86	85½	86
35 Allis Chalm 4s '52	109¾	109½	109½
6 Am & For P5s 2030	55½	55¼	55½
2 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
12 Am‡GChem 5½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
21 Am Int 5½s'49	96	96	96
12 Am T&T 5½s'43	113	112¾	112¾
9 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102¼	102	102¼
24 Am T&T 3¼s'67	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	95	95	95
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	104⅝	105
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	25½	25½	25½
14 Arm Del 4s '57	95	94½	95
29 Arm Del 4s '55	95	94½	94½
19 AT&SF 4s '95	102½	102¼	102½
1 AT&SF 4s '95 st	88	87½	88
21 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	100	98½	100
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	103	103	103
3 AT&SF 4½C-A '62	100½	100	100½
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	75	75	75
12 A C Line 1st4s '52	77½	77	77½
15 ACL cit 4s '52	56½	55⅞	56½
5 A C Line 5s '45	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	25	25	25
8 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	21½	19⅜	21½
5 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	24⅞	23	24⅞
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	43¼	42½	43¼
28 B&O rfg 5s '95	23⅛	22½	23
10 B & O 5s '96 F	22¼	21¾	22¼
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	22	22	22
64 B&O cv 4½s '60	19½	18	19½
40 B&O 4s '48	40¾	40	40¾
20 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	31½	30⅞	31½
10 B&O 5s S W '50	30	29	29⅞
14 B&O 4s T C '59	25	24⅞	25
2 Bang & Aroostcv 5l st	101½	101½	101½
8 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¼	118	118¼
2 Beth Stl 4⅜s '60	104¼	103⅞	104¼
246 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98½	97¾	98¼
635 Beth Stl 3½s '52	96¼	95⅞	96
1 Big Sandy 4s '44	105	105	105
6 Boston&Me 5s '67	30	29½	30
16 Boston&Me 4⅜s& JJ61	29	27⅝	29
7 Boston&Me 5s '55	30	29½	30
2 Bos & NY Air4s '55	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Bkly Edis 2½s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
25 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	59½	58¾	59½
2 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	75	75	75
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99	99	99
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105¼	105	105¼
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	70⅞	68	70⅞
18 Buf R&P 4½s '57	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	39½	39¼	39½
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50	50	50
3 Can Sou 5s '62	81	81	81
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
3 Can Pac 5s '44	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Can Pac 5s '54	98½	98½	98½
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	96	96	96
20 Can Pac 4½s '60	91	90¼	91
10 Can Pac 4½s '60 reg	90	90	90
5 Can Pac 4s perp	79	78½	79
4 Caro C&O 6s '52	100	100	100
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	74½	74½	74½
2 Cen Foundry 6s '41	102	102	102
20 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	99½	99	99½
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	46¼	46¼	46¼
57 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	65	63	65
2 Cen RR N J 5s '87	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
21 Certain-td 5½s '48	69¼	65½	69¼
2 Champion P&P 4¾s'50	97	97	97
5 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
20 C&O 4½s '92	115½	115	115½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	94½	94½	94½
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	88	88	88¼
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	91¾	91½	91¾
11 CB&Q 4s III '49	99⅞	99½	99⅞
16 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94⅞	94	94⅞
13 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	13¾	13½	13¾
2 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	13¼	12¾	13⅛
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19	18⅞	19
49 CMSP&P 5s '75	9¼	9	9¼
13 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3	3¼
2 CM&SP 4¾s '89 C	25½	25½	25½
13 CM&SP gen 4s '89	25	24½	25
8 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18¼	17	18⅛
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
5 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	18	18	18
19 Chi&NW ev 3¾s '49	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8½	8½	8½
17 Chi&NW 4s '87	17	17	17
11 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	17	16½	17
4 Chi&NW 3½s '87	14½	14½	14½
6 CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17½	17½
4 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	16	16	16
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8	8
13 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¼	6⅜	6¼
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	103½	103½	103½
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	105⅞	105¾	105¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103	102⅞	103
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	98	98	98
8 Chi&W Ind 4¼s '62	85	84¾	85
6 Chi&W Ind 4s '52	85	84⅞	85
6 Childs Co 5s '43	69	69	69
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105¾	105	105
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	55	54¾	55
8 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109	109	109
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	80½	80½	80½
7 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75¼	75	75⅛
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	72	72	72
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	92½	92½	92½
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	92¾	92½	92½
35 Colmbia G 5s '53	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
4 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102	102	102
9 ComwlthEd4½s'56	112	111¾	111¾
2 ComwlthEd4½s'57	111¾	111¾	111¾
27 ComwlthEd4s'81	108½	108¼	108¼
6 ComwlthE3¼s'65h	107⅝	107	107
7 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103½	103⅛	103½
6 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	102	101⅞	102
169 Con Oil 3½s '51	102½	101⅞	102½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	104⅝	104⅞	104⅞
20 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	101½	101⅞	101½
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	36⅝	36	36
18 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	40¼	37⅜	40½
2 Del P&L 4½s '69	106	106	106
7 D&RG 4s '36	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 D&RG West 5s '78	8	8	8
2 Det Ed 5s '52	107	107	107
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '55	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
18 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106¼	105¾	106¼
39 Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	13½	14¼
99 Erie rfg 5s '75	14¾	13¾	14¾
7 Erie 1st 4s '96	41	41	41
12 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23	22¼	23
4 Erie cv 4s '53	17	17	17
13 Fairbanks Mrse 4s '56	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
53 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅞	7¼	7¾
17 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7⅜	7	7
10 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	58	58	58
3 Fracis Sug 6s '56	36	36	36
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	96	96	96
4 GenMotAccept 3s '46	105	105	105
12 Gen Mot Accep3¼s'51	104	104	104
3 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	98	97¾	98
51 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	50½	47⅝	50½
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97	96	96¾
14 Goodrich 6s '45	92½	90	92½
34 Goodyr T&T 5s '57	105¼	104½	104½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	76	76	76
17 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	72½	72½	72½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	73⅝	72½	73⅝
33 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	100	99½	100
26 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	87¾	85	87¾
104 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	78¼	77	78¼
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	70	67½	70
12 Gulf St Util 4s '6	105¼	105	105¼
3 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Hocky V 4½s '99	110½	110½	110½
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46¾	46½	46½
11 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44	44	44
17 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	36	34	36
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	40½	39	40½
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	37	36⅜	37
15 Interb R Tr 7s '32	52½	52	52½
8 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	50	49½	50
21 Interlake Iron 4s '47	85¾	84½	85¼
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	101	101	101
3 Int Gt Nor 1st s '52	16	16	16
19 Int Hydro El 6s '44	70½	70	70½
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	47	47	47
27 Int Paper 6s '55	82½	80½	82½
15 Int Paper 5s '47	90	89¾	89¾
447 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	99	98½	98¾
39 Int T&T 4½s'52	69	68½	69
32 Int T&T 5s '55	72¼	71⅞	72⅛
2 KCFtSC&M 4s '36 ct	21	21	21
13 K C South 5s '50	64	62½	64
14 K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105½	105¾
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	103	103	103
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	49	49	49
21 Lac Gas 5½s '53	55	54½	55
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	55	55	55
6 Lac Gas 5s '3R9	82	82	82
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	85½	85½	85½
7 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	26	25	26
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22¼	22⅝	22¼
37 Leh Nav 4s 2003	20½	19¾	20½
3 Liquid Carb 4½ '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Loews 3½s '46	100	99½	100
20 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	78	78	78
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	81	81	81
5 Louis & N unds '40	100	100	100
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	72½	72	72½
6 Manat Sug 4s'57	26¼	26	26¼
7 Manhat Ry 4s'90	23¾	23	23¾
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	21½	21½	21½
17 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	101½	101½	101½
2 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	102½	102½	102½
1 Mich Cen 4½s'79	60	60	60
4 MilEIRy&L 5s'61 B	103	102¾	102¾
4 Mil E Ry&L 5s'71	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
8 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	16	15½	16
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	12	12	12
21 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	11⅛	10¾	11⅛
1 Mo-Ill 5s'60	34	34	34
44 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	17¾	17	17¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	55	55	55
15 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	33	32½	33
2 Mo Pac 5½s'49	4¾	¾	4¾
6 Mo Pac 5s'55 A	19⅜	19	19⅜
16 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	19½	18½	19½
1 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	16½	16½	16½
4 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	19½	19½	19½
1 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	19	19	19
7 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
27 Mob & O 4½s'77	12	11½	11½
16 MonWPaPbSv 4½s'60	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
3 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Mont Pow 3¾s'6	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s'47	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
74 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	101¾	101½	101¾
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	105½
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	107	107	107
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	27	27	27
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	56	56	56
13 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	97¼	97⅛	97¼
4 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	97	96½	96½
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	58	57½	58
1 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	40	40	40
18 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	31¾	31	31¾
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	29	28	29
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	29	29	29
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	29	29	29
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	57	58
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54½	53¼	54½
3 NYC cn 4s '98	60¼	60	60¼
3 NYC 3¾s '46	70¼	70¼	70¼
37 NYC 3¼s '52	63½	62½	63½
34 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	54⅜	53½	54
3 NYC & HR 4s '42	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	76	76	76
7 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	51	50	51
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	40¼	40¼	40¼
63 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	36¾	34¼	36⅜
17 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	61	60	61
9 N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	65½	65	65
3 NY Conn 3¼s '53	98⅝	98¾	98⅝
18 NY Dock Co 4s 51	52¼	52	52
15 NY Edis 3¼s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 NY Edis 3½s 66	106	105¾	106
38 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	18	17	17½
5 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	24¼	24¼	24¼
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	18	17	18
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	15	15	15
8 NYNH&H 4s	15¼	15¼	15½
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	8½	8	8½
6 NYNH&H 3½s 56	12⅞	12	12⅞
6 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	10	9½	10
1 NY Steam 6s 47	106½	106½	106½
5 NY S&W gen 5s 40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 NY Tel 4½s 39	105½	105¼	105¼
3 Niagara FallsP3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
Niagara Sh 5½s 50	90	90	90
5 Norf Sou 5s 61A	11	11	11
5 Norf & W 4s 96	114½	114½	114½
5 Nor Abm Co 5s 61	105	105	105
2 Nor Ohio 5s '45	23	23	23
32 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¼	63⅞	65¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59	59	59
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	54	54
24 Nor Pac 4s '97	74	74	74
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50¾	48½	50¾
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	102½	102¼	102⅜
17 Ohio Ed 4s '67	101	100⅞	100⅞
17 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101⅞	101½	101⅞
12 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	96½	96½	96½
2 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
1 Ont Pow Fall 5s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
10 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	112¾	112	112
7 Ore Sh Lin ktd 5s '46	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	97¼	97¼	97¼
17 Otis Steel 4½s '62	73	72	72
18 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛
3 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107	107	107
8 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110¼	109⅞	110¼
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	106	106	106
4 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	61	60½	61
1 Para Pict 6s '55	93¾	93¾	93¾
27 Para Pict 3¼s '47	75	73½	75
4 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	87	86½	87
41 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	98¼	97¾	98⅛
1 Pen Co 4s '63	87½	87½	87½
16 Pen RR gen 5s '68	100¼	99⅞	100¼
30 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82	79½	82
21 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	88	87	88
5 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	88	86½	88
3 Pen RR 4s '48	107½	107½	107½
3 Pen RR 4s '48 st	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	78	78	78
10 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	109½	109½	109½
18 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	5¼	5	5¼
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	63	62¼	63
20 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111½	111½	111½
2 PhilBal&W 4½s '77 C	101	101	101
1 Phila Co 5s'67	92	92	92
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
8 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4	4	4
2 PCC&StL 5s '72A	97	97	97
5 PCC&StL5s '75B	96	96	96
10 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	60	59½	60
134 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14¼	13¼	14
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	82	82	82
2 Prov Sec 4s '57	4½	4½	4½
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	66	66	66
32 Readg 4½s '57 A	69⅜	68⅜	69⅜
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58	58	58
9 Rem Rand 4½s '56	99	98½	98½
12 Repub Stl 5½s '54	109½	109	109
27 Repub Stl 4½s '61	89	88¾	89
27 Repub Stl 4½s '56	90	89	90
5 Repub Stl 4½s'56 ct	115½	115	115½
13 RevereCop&B 4¼s '56	96	95⅞	95⅞
14 Richfield Oil 4s '52	99¼	99	99¼
1 Rich Oil cts 4s '49	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 RIAR&StL4½s'34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20 StLIM&SR&G'33	49½	49¼	49½
46 St L S F 5s '50 B	11½	11	11½
5 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	9½	9½	9½
92 StLSF 4½s '78	10¼	9¾	10¼
13 StLSW'Cfctf st	9	9	9
46 StLSF 4s '50 A	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
11 StLSF 4s '50A ct	9½	9¼	9½
5 StLSW rfg 5s '90	14¾	14¼	14¾
10 St LSW 1st 4s '89	50	50	50
15 St P&KCCh4½s'41	8	8	8
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	50½	50½	50½
2 SanAntPbSv 6s '52	112	21-32	112 21-32
2 SanDiego G&E 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
25 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8	7¾	8
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Sea A L 4s '50	19	19	19
10 Sea A L 4s '50 st	12½	12	12
5 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5½	5½	5½
91 Shell Un 3½s '51	103	102⅞	103
26 Simmons 4s '52	94	93¼	93¼
6 SoconyVacO 3½s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 So Col Pow 6s '47	94	93¾	94
13 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	90	87	90
10 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100	99½	100
11 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43½	41¼	43½
32 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43	41½	43
35 So Pac 4½s '69	43	42	43
79 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59½	56⅞	59½
13 So Pac clt 4s '49	43¾	43¼	43¾
32 So Pac 3¾s '46	52	51½	52
6 So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	48	47½	48
7 So Pac SF 4s '50	84½	84½	84½
7 South Ry 6½s '56	48½	47½	48½
7 So Ry gen 6s '56	46½	45½	45⅞

Child Labor Ban Is Urged; Wage-Hour Law Effects Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 29—A child labor estimate of 850,000 under 16 years and 1,000,000 of 16 and 17 years in the United States, was laid before the National Child Labor Committee at its meeting here by Homer Folks, chairman of the committee's Board of Trustees. He stressed the need for a Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution.

The speaker based his estimate on an analysis of the 1930 census figures and their limitations as a count of child workers in industrialized agriculture, street trades, and industrial home work; the reduction in child labor and occupational shifts since 1930 as revealed by employment certificate data from a number of states; and important legislative changes in the child labor laws of some states since 1930.

Mr. Folks summarized the present child labor situation as follows:

"First, there has been a rapid and alarming increase in industrial child labor since the NRA codes, although in most states it has probably not reached pre-NRA proportions.

"Second, there has been a gradual occupational shift of working children from manufacturing occupations to those in the personal service field.

"Third, there is no indication that the number of children engaged in industrialized agriculture, which was greatly understated in the census figures of 1930, has decreased materially, except possibly in the sugar beet fields.

"Fourth, there is no indication that the employment of children in street trades, which was also largely unreported by the census, has diminished."

The Wage-Hour Bill, if sustained by the Courts and well enforced, will practically end child labor in industrial establishments which ship products in interstate commerce, Mr. Folks declared. However, he pointed out that not more than 25 per cent of the children who are regular workers in non-agricultural occupations will be affected—approximately 30,000 children under 16 years.

The exact extent to which child labor in industrialized agriculture will be affected by the Act, Mr. Folks said, "is difficult to determine. If, in such cases, they are held to be employed by their parents, they will not come under the Act."

The Child Labor Committee held its meetings in connection with the National Conference of Social Work. In other sessions, the organization of Federal white collar workers and a more constructive prison policy were proposed.

"A labor movement that does not contain within it the employees of the Federal Government will be a labor movement only partly organized," said Jacob Baker, president of the United Federal Workers of America, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate.

"This great body of people, with their families, represent 10 per cent of the American population, and derive tremendous power, socially and politically, from the positions they hold."

"Prisons and Beyond" was the theme of an address by Sanford Bates, Executive Director of the Boys Clubs of America.

"May I refer once more to the possibility we are overdoing the matter of punishment in America?" asked Mr. Bates, who for years was Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

"Informal figures . . . disclose the disquieting fact we are sending six times as many men to prison in America as in England. But has this practice made us any freer from crime?

Mr. Bates observed that the Country's women's prisons and reformatories, "which partake the least of the character of prisons, have the highest percentage of 'success' with their graduates."

Representative Jerry Voorhis, (D) of California, in a paper addressed to the American Public Welfare Association national convention, proposed speedy acquisition and development of a new national domain for transient farm families dispossessed by drought.

Barton Pictures Republican Way In Indiana Talk

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29 (AP)—Representative Bruce Barton (R), of New York, said today the "mass feeling" of faith—whether "well founded or ill-founded"—in President Roosevelt was "the controlling political influence of our day," and advised the Republican Party to try to capture that faith for itself.

In a plain-spoken keynote speech prepared for the Indiana State Republican Convention, Mr. Barton projected a party campaign program which would accept the New Deal reforms deemed "sound," but would put national administration back in the hands of a "Republican Party cleansed, chastened, rededicated to service."

He told the convention that to ignore the President's popular appeal was "blindness; to inveigh against it is political insanity."

"'Give us a plan,' the people cry. 'Show us a picture,'" he went on. "Here, in broad outlines, is the Republican picture:

"We see a land in which no more great fortunes are likely to be amassed; a land where hose who now have great fortunes will be compelled to put those fortunes into production for the public good, or to have them legally redistributed.

"But it is a land where the power to tax, which has been rightly termed 'the power to destroy,' is used not to destroy but to stimulate.

Parts of Greater Hole

"We see a land where the farm problem and the railroad problem and the tariff problem, the housing problem and the relief problem are treated not as separate problems but as integral parts of the greater whole. We see our soil conserved by Federal aid; we see facilities for the free storage of surplus crops; we see an end to the program of scarcity."

"But we see railroads rehabilitated and tens of thousands of unemployed workers back at work—not by the strangulation process of higher rates, but by the life-giving process of very low rates.

"We will step up business by stepping up and cheapening transportation.

"We see the farmer and the worker in full enjoyment of the great home market, protected by a Republican tariff from the destructive competition of cheap labor and low standards abroad.

"We see more abundant relief for the fewer number who will need relief. And no relief for the chisler, the political favorite, or the bum.

"We see a country where labor's right to collective bargaining, social security, unemployment insurance, minimum wages, and maximum hours have passed entirely out of the field of political controversy, where each year there is a closer approach to continuous employment, where barriers of race or color have been removed.

"But a country where honest labor and honest business have equal access to the law, and where the reactionary employer and the labor racketeer are equally condemned."

Senate Race Interests

Interest in the nomination for United States Senator overshadowed the races for twelve state offices—the Governor is not chosen this year—as the 1,760 delegates named in the May 3 primary convened.

James Eli Watson, veteran United State Senator defeated in the Democratic landslide in 1932, and Walter Bossert, Liberty lawyer and one time Ku Klux Klan regional officer, were most prominently mentioned by delegates who probably will face the task of making a choice from five candidates. The others mentioned were two lawyers, Oliver Starr, Gary, and Clarence Wills, Kokomo, and Raymond E. Willis, Angola publisher.

Republicans will contest for the Senate seat now held by a Democrat, Frederick Van Nuys, who has announced he would seek re-election as an independent, assuring a three-way contest. Democratic leaders had indicated Senator Van Nuys would be denied renomination.

Cotton Entering Many New Uses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Nowadays one not only wears cotton, but he lives in houses made partly out of it, rides on highways reinforced with it, covers bee hives with it, carries farm products to market in it, and lands airplanes on runways made from it.

Lost foreign markets for this staple southern crop sent federal and private agencies scurrying to find new uses for it and thus new markets. Although just a dent has been made so far, the result is considered encouraging and sufficient to have some slight favorable effect on production.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration during the past year has been demonstrating, for example, how cotton bagging can be used to cover bales of cotton on the way to mills. It is pointed out that if such cotton bagging were in general use, it would take about 150,000 bales of the stuff to manufacture the bagging to cover a crop of 15,000,000 bales.

It has been found also that cotton fabric is useful in covering trays in dried fruit in the process of curing; shading or protecting tree seedlings, shrubs, and other plants; holding soil on slopes until plants become rooted enough to keep the dirt from washing way; and covering and lining levees, revetments, dams, reservoirs, fills, and cuts.

Prior Lien Law In N. Y. Is Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—New York City's prior lien law, which permits it to make essential repairs to old-law tenements and tax the cost against the property, had validation yesterday in a unanimous decision by the Appellate Division. Under the enabling law adopted by the last Legislature the City set up a $500,000 revolving fund to make repairs, and the court ruling is expected to spur modernization, since it clears the way for action even when the owner and mortgagee are unwilling.

Plaintiffs in the case, which was selected to cover all the possibilities which might arise under the statute, were the Central Savings Bank, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, the Dry Dock Savings Institute and Fannie Messer, a tenement house owner.

The opinion said it was a proved fact that "a real menace to the health, safety, morals, welfare, and comfort of a large body of citizens existed at the time the law was adopted," and held it to be "a proper exercise of the State's taxing power."

Ringling Circus Cuts Tour Short

SCRANTON, Pa., June 28 (AP)—The Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus, stalled here by a strike, rolled southward today, its summer tour ended after nine weeks on the road.

Circus officials and performers—some nearly in tears—watched roustabouts working in a heavy rain run the last wagon aboard the circus trains for the journey to winter quarters at Sarasota, Florida.

"I'm heartbroken," said Fred Bradna, ringmaster, who has been with the circus for 38 years. "I can't realize the show is closing."

It was the first time in the 54-year history of the circus that a strike had cut short the 30-week season. The company's 1,600 employees struck last Wednesday after refusing to take a 25 per cent wage cut.

An agreement was signed Saturday with the American Federation of Actors by which the union agreed to furnish the labor needed to move the circus to winter quarters.

Rumors that the circus might be sold piecemeal were dispelled by President John Ringling North. "We have a $250,000 nut in the treasury and we'll be starting on the road again next season," he said.

'Slum Boys' Ask For Youth Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The voice of the "slum boy" himself has proved that underprivileged youth can speak up potently for itself against adverse neighborhood conditions. It was heard 5,000 times last week when that many tenement children joined in the essay contest of the Committee for Youth Center, composed of 75 welfare workers, on "Why I Need a Youth Center."

The gold medals went to Norman Brett of 319 Stanton Street, and Joseph Smagorinsky of 504 East Fifth Street, both from above-average homes on the teeming East Side, but nonetheless observant of the conditions to which their less fortunate friends are subjected.

"I must have a youth center," Norman wrote. "I need it to keep me off the streets. . . . It will keep me from playing dice, pool, cards, slot machines, and other games."

Joseph likewise pleaded for improvements in safety and character-training.

"Day after day you hear of me being injured and being converted from good to bad, which is caused by mingling with the wrong crowds, which will corrupt my mind and later life," his essay reads. "This is especially true of the lower East Side, which is the origin of vice, crooks, drunks, gangsters, and racketeers.

"I want to be taught the right thing, for I can still easier be taught the wrong. My future is in the hands of the people who have the power to form more youth centers and to improve the ones that have already been built."

Among the endorsers of the movement are Gov. Herbert H. Lehman; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Stanley M. Isaacs, borough president of Manhattan; Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing Prison; and Commissioner Austin H. MacCormick of the Department of Correction.

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NEW JERSEY

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"A Safe Place to Shop"
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Education

The ubiquitous picture postcard has a lot to answer for. Just consider this story from two American travelers:

This couple, on their way from the Far East to America, visited friends in Switzerland. Urged to prolong their stay until the very last minute of their time in Europe, the visiting couple declared:

"We should so very much like to remain, but we simply must visit Brussels before we catch our boat."

Their host inquired discreetly

"It must be wonderful art—look what he is asking for it!"

whether his visitors had friends in Brussels.

They answered that they had none; that they did not know anybody at all in Belgium.

Their host asked why, then, must they visit Brussels?

A little embarrassed, the visiting wife explained that they were going to Brussels to see a statue. "Many years ago," she said, "a friend of ours visited Brussels and sent us a picture postcard of the statue. Almost every year since then some other friend has sent us a postcard with the same picture."

"I see," replied the host. "You like the statue so well that you want to see the original."

The visiting husband shook his head: "To tell you the truth," he declared, "we don't like the statue very much. But we have gotten so many picture postcards of it that we decided this statue must be one of the most important sights in Europe and that we really ought to see it to complete our education."

The Way to Do It

Speaking of education, we have received another colorful note about the ancient Netherlands town of Delft.

Miss M. S. was walking in the cobbled market square one day when she noticed a line of cabriolets with horses all decked out with red and gold plumes, looking for all the world, she says, as if they were going to take royalty in a state procession.

"Is it a carnival day?" she asked.

"Oh, no," was the surprising reply. "They are waiting to take home the professors from College!"

Gallantry

R. M. S.—no relation, by the way, to the lady of the Dutch carriages—writes to say that one of the best stories he has heard during his many thousand miles of traveling in the interests of sport concerns the British national game of cricket. It also concerns that redoubtable figure, the Wicket-Keeper, who stands close behind the stumps, ready among other things to catch the batsman "out" should he snick the ball behind him.

Fred Price, noted Middlesex stumper, not long ago set up a record by catching seven out of the 11 batsmen in one inning.

A lady enthusiast was one of the first to congratulate him. "Oh, Mr. Price," she said, "I was so excited at your wonderful feat, I nearly fell out of the stand."

"If you had, Madam," replied Mr. Price gallantly, "I would have caught you, too."

Success Secret

Hannen Swaffer, most famous of all British newspaper columnists, who has recently toured the United States, also has a good yarn to tell. Very naturally it concerns the world of newspapers and the tendency toward bigger type and more sensational "stories."

A certain editor was congratulating the night editor on the morning edition. "The paper," he said, "was

Portrait—Full Face—of an Editor

much, much better this morning. But why didn't you change the type, as I told you?"

"Change the type?" asked the obviously puzzled night editor, "What do you mean?"

"I said, 'Use more Bodoni.'"

"Bodoni!" echoed the night editor. "I thought you said, 'Use more Boloney.'"

J. A. M.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Extent of Herod's Massacre (Mat. 2:16)

It is implied by Matthew that Herod the Great, learning that Jesus had been born in Bethlehem, and that some already spoke of him as King of the Jews, was afraid lest the child should grow up to supplant him. Thus it was that he sent forth his dread decree to the effect that "all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under" were to be put to death (Mat. 2:16).

It has often been assumed from this statement that a very large number of children—running at least into the hundreds—must have been involved; while some ecclesiastical traditions with extraordinary exaggeration have set the total at 14,000 or even 144,000 children! It should be borne in mind, however, that Bethlehem was little more than a village or small country town, and even when we add its "coasts" (or immediate environs) the number of children "two years old and under" could not have been large. Some scholars contend that it is unlikely that there were more than 20 in all who were slain (cf. Farrar: "Life of Christ" Volume 1, p. 45).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram, a little more difficult, is shared by a Peoria, Ill., reader. It's a comparison:

SLLV THEIRT, VLDYCICY DEFT, XOY HOCC GIOCWSCT, GCALOFEOF RL LNI FIXOYVXICORT, XIC NOHOLDO RL NT. GNR RSCJ OCKCI TXD XO CTWXAXRLI, XNRLZLGEAC, MCVVCAEO, IXYEL, TNGZXIEOC, XEIVAXOC, LI ZLKEC.

Who's Who?

See how quickly you, or someone to whom you may read the biographical sketch below, can guess the name before the entire sketch is read: He was a famous English novelist. He was a master of satire. His writings led to important reforms in England. He visited America twice, and wrote daringly and scathingly of it. He was born in Portsmouth, England. He lived from 1812 to 1870. Among his best known books are David Copperfield, Pickwick Papers, and Christmas Carol.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Quincy, Mass., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing TIME to HOUR in 6 moves.

What Did Each Cost?

A man paid $94 for a horse and cart. What did each cost if the horse cost $13 more than twice as much as the cart?

Fun With Synonyms

Words and their synonyms again:

1	motionless	woeful	
2	parallel	trivial	
3	dull	stationary	1
4	paltry	corrective	
5	regretful	separate	
6	pretentious	equidistant	
7	blamable	monotonous	
8	remedial	remote	
9	secluded	censurable	
10	disconnected	affected	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

An Armful of Purrs

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Harry G. Lock, Central City, Nebraska

Daily Anecdote

The Heart Speaks

Bishop Tucker, famed missionary (first to the destitute of a great city, later to the black men of Africa), was in early life an artist.

For quite a while he had labored at his easel in a mood of unaccountable depression, until one day his troubled thoughts resolved themselves into one question. He was painting a picture which he called "Homeless," depicting a poor woman carrying a babe in her arms, struggling along a desolate, wind-swept street on a cold winter's night.

Suddenly Tucker threw down his brush and cried out, "Why should I go on painting poverty and loneliness, and do nothing to rescue those who are poor and lonely?"

From that instant he ceased to be an artist, and consecrated his life to the service of needy humanity.

Jest a Minute

"Don't look now, but I think we have a stowaway!"

In Lighter Vein

Fair Warning

Girls who say, "Oh, yeah?"
And look sinister,
Seldom get a chance
To face the minister!

Isn't It True?

"Have women more courage than men?"

"Certainly! Have you ever seen a man try on three or four suits with only 30 cents in his pocket?"

On Walking

"There is nothing like walking for giving one an appetite."—Entirely Original Thought.

The valley is spreading before us,
The sun is ablaze in the sky;
My friends are acclaiming in chorus
The beauties delighting the eye.
I hark to their rapture unheeding,
Though the view is an absolute treat;
It isn't my eye that wants feeding—
Say, where are we going to eat?

I make no complaint of the weather:
An air which is crystalline clear
And the softest of breezes together
Mark this as the prime of the year.
But I cannot accept the suggestion
That this is a time hard to beat
Till I get a reply to the question:
Just when are we going to eat?

The cattle are placidly grazing,
For they have provision enough,
And, wholly unmoved by our gazing,
A sheep dog is doing his stuff.
'Mid beef spread in every direction
And mutton's continual bleat,
How can I abstain from reflection
On what we are going to eat?

—Theta in the Humorist.

Nice Talk if You Can Get By

A saucy damsel was speeding through traffic. She soon found herself stopped by an officer of the law.

"Look here," growled the cop; "where's the fire?"

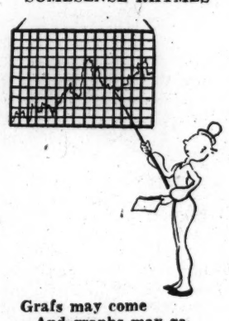
"What are you worrying about?" she countered. "You're no fireman!"

Showing Signs

Mr. and Mrs. Penley were honest, hard-working farmer folks. By self-denial they had managed to send their son to Harvard. One day a letter arrived. "I know you will be pleased," wrote the son, "to learn that I have won the squash championship."

"Well, well," beamed Father Penley, "we'll make a farmer out of that boy yet, mother."—Unidentified.

SOMESENSE RHYMES



Grafs may come
And graphs may go,
Our helium
Is ours, though.

Hm-m!

It was an Irish clergyman who, while expounding on the transitoriness of earthly things, exclaimed:

"Look at the great cities of antiquity. Where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so utterly that it is doubtful if they ever existed!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Anything

Two small boys were discussing the capabilities of their mothers, who were active club members.

"My mother can talk on just about any subject," one lad declared proudly.

"Aw, shucks," retorted the other, "my mother can talk without any subject at all."—American Engineer.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Tidbit Farmer

For this contest, copy the following verses which some clever rhymster has worked out. Make as many copies as there are participants in the game. Explain that each line must be completed by the addition of a double letter of the alphabet, as shown in the parentheses. The one having the largest number correctly completed wins the game.

There is a farmer who is (YY)
Enough to take his (EE)
And study nature with his (II)
And think of what he (CC)

He hears the chatter of the (JJ)
As they each other (TT)
And sees that when a tree de (KK)
It makes a home for (BB)

A yoke of oxen he will (UU)
With many haws and (GG)
And their mistakes he will ex (QQ)
When plowing for his (PP)

He little buys but what he se (LL)
And therefore little (OO)
And when he hoes his soil by spe (LL)
He also soils his h (OO)

—Alice C. H., York, Pa.

With the Inventors

Design for a Commemorative Emblem

Arthur Brown, Jr., of Hillsborough, Calif., has been awarded U. S. Patent 110,016 for this ornamental design which has been assigned to the San Francisco Bay Exposition, San Francisco.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Are the Inside Workings of Fireworks?

One of the characteristics of the fire in fireworks is its beautiful color. The chemist is quite familiar with colored fire. He frequently uses a flame test to detect the presence of certain elements, because of the colors these elements impart to the flame.

These elements are used in pyrotechnics to give color to fireworks. The presence of calcium, for instance, in a rocket, flare, Roman candle, or the like, results in a red flame. Sodium produces a deep yellow; barium, green; copper, green and blue; and strontium, crimson. The bright white sparks given off by some fireworks are iron filings heated to incandescence.

These elements are used in making the varicolored balls of fire that issue from Roman candles. The balls are hollow, made of a readily combustible material in which is mixed one of the color-giving elements. These very light, fragile balls are spaced evenly in the long, slim cardboard case, the space between them being packed with charges of a slow-burning substance. When the fuse is lighted, these flaming hollow balls are expelled from the cardboard case by the charges between them, and glow brightly as they burn in the air, with a color that is determined by the element they contain.

Skyrockets are only a little different in construction. The color- and star-making materials are in a compartment at the cone-shaped head of the rocket. The rest of the rocket case is filled with gunpowder or similar material, which, on being ignited by means of a fuse, roars its way out

through a narrow opening at the bottom, exerting considerable force. This force sends the rocket zooming into the air, the stick serving to guide its course. When the propelling charge is used up, the display charge is ignited and releases the shower of colored balls or lovely stars which bring forth the involuntary "Ah-h-h-h!" of tribute from the spectators.

Signal flares used by trainmen, and landing flares used by aviators, and signal rockets used by boats at sea, are examples of additional uses for pyrotechnics.—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

Toronto Star: About the only fixed line on the map these days is the equator, and that's an imaginary one.

Edmonton Journal: The American Custom Cutters club intimates that men's suits will have fewer pockets in future. It will be a pleasing sight when the American male carries a hand bag.

Boston Herald: Of course, we prize that inestimable boon which permits a free man to say what he thinks, but sometimes we can't help wishing that emphasis could be a little heavier on the thinking than on the saying.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rewards

San Antonio, Texas

Great gratitude has been expressed by Annie, who goes into homes to do cleaning. She says she desires to give good service, and her experience overflows with instances of good that have come back to her.

About a year ago a neighbor to one for whom she was working had, with appreciation, watched her about her duties and sought her services. Some time later this family was despondent over an enforced move, because their rent had been raised to a sum that they felt they could not afford. A guest was expected, which necessitated their being quickly settled into another apartment. Annie discerned their concern over the added expense of moving, so she told them of her desire to help them; and although it was her custom to be paid by the hour, she explained that she wanted them to pay her only what they could conveniently afford—and even if there were no funds, she would gladly help.

Happily she aided in the moving, and in ample time the family was ready for the guest. The payment was generous, and it was with protest that Annie accepted it.

A few months later, at Christmas, guests were to arrive, and there seemed much more to do than these kindly persons in changed circumstances had been accustomed to doing. Again Annie offered her help without pay, only to find in the end that she was given full payment for her time, besides her own Christmas being cheered by their taking her into the family circle on Christmas Eve for the singing of carols and later taken for a ride to see the bright outdoor Christmas decorations.

Recently Annie offered to give an extra day's work when there was a need in the home. This was accepted, and a happy surprise came to her that day. The family had heard that it was her anniversary. She was invited to the luncheon table; and, to her astonishment, at the end of the meal a cake with glowing lighted candles was brought in—and there was all the fun and joy for her which these occasions afford.

Truly her experiences have proved that good given out without thought of personal gain, acts as a boomerang, always coming back to its starting point.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Voting for Oneself

Question: The librarian is elected by ballot of the board.

(a) Is it in order for a board member to vote for herself for this office?

(b) This board member is also Treasurer. Is it permissible for that member to serve also as Librarian? There is nothing in our bylaws governing this point.

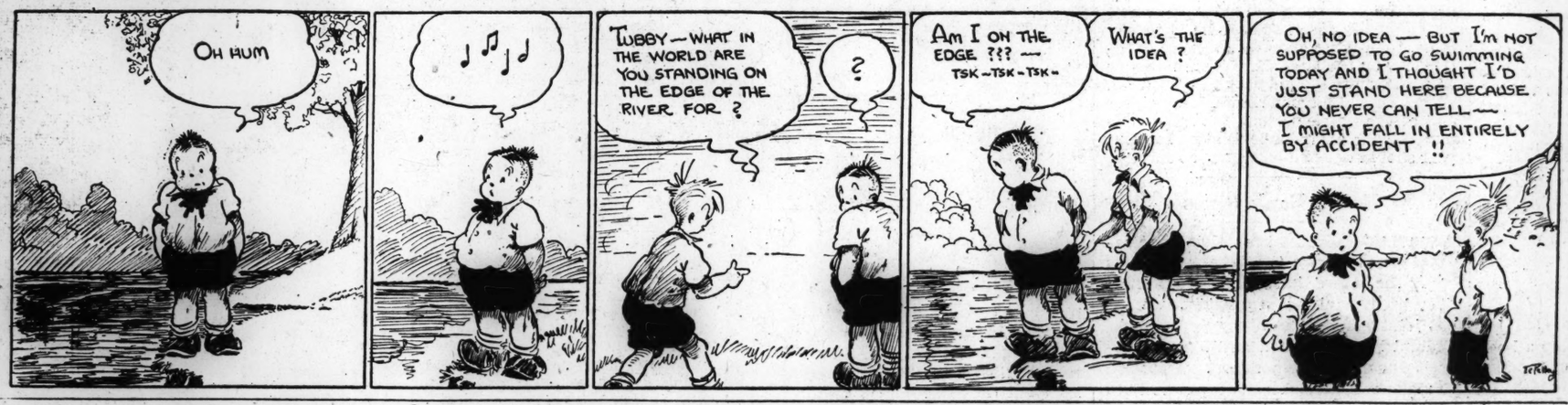
Answer: (a) There is nothing basically illegal in voting for oneself, if one is otherwise eligible. A ballot vote is a secret vote, and it is difficult to understand how any member's vote would be known, unless the vote were divulged, which is improper except in the rare cases where it is necessary in order to move a reconsideration.

(b) In most societies it is generally understood that a member may hold only one elective office at a time unless the bylaws provide otherwise. However, if the bylaws do not specifically so state, there is nothing to prevent it, and in some societies having a small membership it may be necessary. The offices of president or chairman and clerk should always be separately held. In this case, more than likely the rules provide that the office of Treasurer shall be filled by a board member.

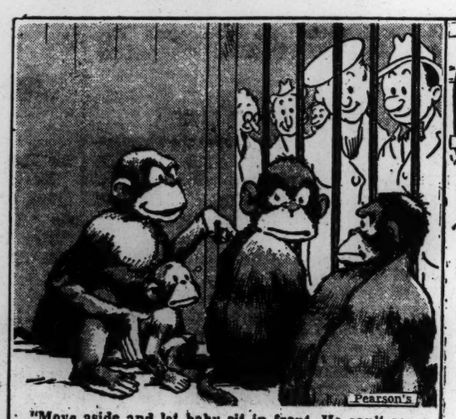
The office of Librarian, however, is not an elective office, but is an appointive office—that is, it is filled by appointment of the board and not by election by the membership. Hence there seems nothing illegal about the board member and Treasurer being appointed Librarian in the absence of any rules to the contrary. Without a rule to follow, and with no apparent shortage of material, custom and good taste should govern.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Nice to Have a River Handy in Case One Loses One's Balance!*

By LE PELLEY


OH HUM
TUBBY—WHAT IN THE WORLD ARE YOU STANDING ON THE EDGE OF THE RIVER FOR ?
?
AM I ON THE EDGE ??? — TSK-TSK-TSK-
WHAT'S THE IDEA ?
OH, NO IDEA — BUT I'm NOT SUPPOSED TO GO SWIMMING TODAY AND I THOUGHT I'D JUST STAND HERE BECAUSE YOU NEVER CAN TELL — I MIGHT FALL IN ENTIRELY BY ACCIDENT !!

Culled Comics—*From England and America*



Pearson's

"Move aside and let baby sit in front. He can't see a thing."

Judge

"It's the uncertainty of it that gets me—here today, gone tomorrow!"

Passing Show

The "Pick-a-Back" Plane Pilots Come Ashore

Passing Show

"Oh, those are two hotel commissionaires!"

Quotation for Today

TRUST the instinct to the end though you can render no reason.
—EMERSON.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Hoop skirts, powdered wigs, and knee breeches, belonging to our grandparents, are unknown to us. But they never saw an escalator, automobile, zeppelin, radio, submarine, airplane, or movie.

Who's Who?: Charles Dickens.

Letter Changing: Time, tome, tore, tort, tout, tour, hour.

What Did Each Cost?: Horse $87; cart, $27.

Fun With Synonyms: Motionless-stationary; parallel-equidistant; dull-monotonous; paltry-trivial; regretful-woeful; pretentious-affected; blamable-censurable; remedial-corrective; secluded-remote; disconnected-separate.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Unfortunate"

UNTIL the United States' whole system of administering relief is basically corrected there will be continued trouble such as that which has arisen over the speech of Aubrey Williams, Deputy Administrator of WPA. The Senate Campaign Fund Committee has shown great restraint in declaring Mr. Williams' remarks to relief workers "unfortunate."

Because of his position his exhortation to "keep your friends in power" was open to the interpretation that he was asking relief beneficiaries to support the Administration because it supports them. Mr. Williams insists there was nothing political in his talk, that he meant only that the Administration was friendly to the underdog and to higher wages. We would give him the benefit of the doubt. But then we would ask him to recognize that his remarks were more likely to be interpreted in a specific rather than a general sense.

What would he think a Congressman meant who in talking to a group of tariff-subsidized manufacturers urged them to "keep their friends in power"? Wouldn't their first thought be of tariffs? What about a congressional advocate of pensions who made the same remark to veterans? Wouldn't they think first of all of what their "friends" would do about pensions? And wasn't Mr. Williams' talking to a meeting called to discuss rates of pay in WPA?

It is unnecessary to labor the point. And those who are disturbed by the incident should recognize that what is said to men on WPA may have little influence on their votes. The recent Fortune poll showed that most of them would support the Administration, either because they recognize that it supports them or because they genuinely regard it as their "friend." The 1936 election showed that workers generally felt that way although the words of the Republican platform were just as friendly as those of the Democratic. Opponents of the New Deal would do well to realize that they must prove themselves genuine friends of the workers if they wish their support.

All this does not alter, but indeed emphasizes, the fact that the relief system is so open to abuse that remarks much more discreet than Mr. Williams' can be understood as frank instructions to vote for those who have the money and the jobs to distribute. They can be so understood not only by the opposition press but by relief workers. Indeed the system is so direct in its offer of reward that workers hardly need any advice about voting.

The real importance of such incidents is the way they disclose a muddled morality. The main attack should be not on speeches which arise out of that morality, but on the system. The relief system must be removed from control by any individual or any party. The program proposed by the Community Mobilization for Human Needs, providing a definite and fixed formula for distributing Federal money and for local and state contributions, is the best alternative to political relief. Critics of the present system would do well to keep up a nonpartisan attack on such things as the Williams speech discloses. But the main effort should be to obtain a completely different system.

What! No Relativity?

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY scholars gathered this week under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to make original contributions to research, and Ottawa's lecture halls have rocked with discussion as to whether or not space is curved. It was a Canadian, Dr. W. B. Cartmel, of the University of Montreal, who upset the celestial cart. Einstein's theories are based on a "false hypothesis" of old mathematical equations, space has more than three dimensions and is a "field of forces," Dr. Cartmel asserts. Almost simultaneously a member of the Pacific division of the Association brings forth evidence to prove Einstein right, but it all conspires to divest us of that simple, one-word explanation of the inexplicable. It's a real loss to facile conversation if "relativity" must be put on the shelf for want of authority.

Retracing Trails

THE new leisure has worked up a host of new hobbies. And now comes Mr. William G. Paden, superintendent of schools of Alameda, Calif., retracing a number of old trails to the far West.

Strangely enough few of these trails through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada lie on modern highways. Parts of them are still wild enough to bring a feeling of adventure to the retracer.

Mr. Paden has followed 109,000 miles of early trails. And the end, he says, lies still ahead. The possibilities are endless. So is the romance.

When Mr. Paden gets through whatever list of trails he has made for himself we have a variation to offer. Numerous old canal ways in the United States once pulsed with trade. Here great barges moved up and down countless miles of water. Many of these man-made canals still exist though they have been unused now for years. A part of their length could be explored by canoe. We know of an excellent one in Pennsylvania. There adventure still waits for the right man.

A New Realism?

"REALISM" has been the watchword of the Chamberlain Government. But between the supporters of that Government and another section of the British public there has been some difference as to the definition of the word.

The realism which has prompted representations by Lord Perth to Count Ciano over bombings of British merchantmen in Spanish waters is notable for these reasons:

It is not the sort of "realism" that has sustained the farce of "non-intervention" in the Spanish war; it is rather a recognition of a situation which has been patent to observers the world over—a situation in which "non-intervention" has meant the right only of totalitarian states to send aid to their protégés, the Insurgents.

It is a realism that need not blind its champions to the ill-concealed maneuvering of anti-democratic forces for strategic advantage in the Mediterranean.

It is an expression of public opinion as against official opinion, at least insofar as the British Government appears to have gone direct to the Italian Government because of increasing difficulties with Parliament.

Of course, the visit of Lord Perth to Count Ciano does not necessarily indicate a change in British policy. It represents, however, a new inflection in that policy—a more comprehensive definition of "realism," which Premier Mussolini also may have to adopt in a measure if the prospect of British-Italian friendship sealed and signed in a pact valuable to both countries is to become a fact.

Timely Interest in Taxes

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT tells his press conference at Hyde Park that he has a study in process on ways of meeting the $20,000,000,000 of public debt that has been piled up by relief and recovery efforts since 1933. It is, of course, good time that this should be considered, and there is some reassurance in the statement that the Administration is thinking about it.

The announcement is in one respect a confession. The President and his advisers often have talked of the increase in tax receipts which would result simply from an increase of the national income without change of the tax rates. This, it is true, could make a very large dent in the national debt. But the present study acknowledges that something more may and very likely will be necessary—namely, some increase of tax rates and possibly some addition of new taxes.

The logical time to apply such increase, though contrary to custom, is when business is good and the levies can be afforded. No doubt great outcries will be heard from business whenever this is attempted, as they were, and not without some reason, within the last year or two. But this time the Administration apparently is approaching the idea through the avenue of recognition for the need of a broader tax base. In other words, an extension of the income down to lower brackets would increase the consciousness of responsibility for government and stabilize the revenues to be derived.

Just as business balked last year at the imposition of the undistributed surplus tax without some corresponding broadening of the base, so the small taxpayer now may properly insist that if he is to pay more, then there should be a more effective levy on the large earnings which now escape because plowed back into business. Objection will be made to tackling either end of the problem alone first. The contemplated tax revision legislation for next year should work on both ends at once.

Easier Bank Rules

WHAT frees credit for business sometimes freezes it for banks. This is the hazard that is skirted in the new liberalized banking regulations worked out jointly by the Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Board and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Permission to make commercial loans for more than nine months and to invest in bonds of small local corporations not quoted on stock markets should help business, and particularly small business, materially. It trusts something to the judgment of bankers, as must be done if the system is to have flexibility. The valuing of bonds on a long range instead of current market basis is somewhat more experimental.

The risk in any credit expansion is that it may get away and become a boom. Thereafter, when deflation comes, the effects of frozen resources can be serious. Bank examination rules, of course, cannot be changed like the open market policy of the Federal Reserve System, but the working of the new rules should be under constant scrutiny to assure that the needed freeing of credit does not go to the lengths of a credit inflation in which there would be disastrous freezing of resources.

Inside History

Book News of the Day

THERE is a disconcerting timeliness about Geneviève Tabouis's LIFE OF JULES CAMBON (London: Jonathan Cape. 15s. Translated from the French by C. F. Atkinson). Read in the light of recent European developments, it leaves one with the conviction that, even more perhaps than history, diplomacy repeats itself.

This is only natural, after all, since diplomacy is but the "inside story" of history. So, at least, it appears in Mme. Tabouis's biography. Like her daily articles on international affairs in the Parisian newspaper L'Oeuvre, the book makes the reader feel he is highly privileged in being allowed to look behind the scenes. With the same consummate journalistic knack which makes her one of the most unfallingly readable of French commentators—but backed this time by solid documentation—Mme. Tabouis has written a vivid account of Jules Cambon's diplomatic career.

Few would challenge the assertion that Jules Cambon was the French Republic's greatest diplomatist. Yet he held but three ambassadorial posts: Washington, Madrid, Berlin. Before going to the United States in 1897, he had been for six years Governor-General of Algeria, and previous to that Prefect in Lille and Lyons. After the war, he was active in the negotiations for the Treaty of Versailles, and until 1931 he represented France at the semi-permanent Conference of Ambassadors charged with the heavy task of supervising the application of the peace treaties.

The two high points of his career—and of the book—are Washington and Berlin. He arrived in America on the eve of the Spanish-American War of 1898; he left Berlin at the outbreak of the World War in 1914.

It is not generally realized now that Jules Cambon played a leading role in efforts to avert the American war with Spain, and later, when these failed, to bring about a peaceful settlement as soon as possible. He became, in fact, the official spokesman of the Spanish Government, and as such eventually signed with President McKinley the treaty of peace that ended hostilities.

For Americans especially, it is an enlightening experience to review this delicate period of the history of the United States through the eyes of Jules Cambon—that is to say, the eyes of a typically realistic Frenchman, not unfriendly but mercilessly penetrating. Of American diplomacy, for instance, he wrote: "The power of the United States, their wealth and, even more, their certainty of immunity from any aggression, makes them absolutely free to act as it pleases them, and above all allows them to entrust the direction of their foreign affairs to novices in international politics, who take no account either of the interests or the traditions of others, and that without danger. I have often heard people rail at the obstinate incompetence of American negotiators, but they are wrong, for this is perhaps one of the elements of their strength, rendering them inaccessible to fear and incapable of hesitations and concessions!"

It is the story of Jules Cambon's seven years in Berlin, however, that makes Mme. Tabouis's biography uncomfortably timely. Told, as it is, simply but with a keen sense of the drama inherent in it, this account of the diplomatic duelings and maneuvers that preceded the World War reveals a number of disturbing analogies with post-war diplomatic history. Indeed the tragic lesson of this book is that diplomacy alone, even in the hands of such a diplomatic genius as Jules Cambon unquestionably was, is insufficient to prevent war. Toward the end of his long career, he himself realized and often emphasized that only as mankind's thinking is improved will it find the means of manifesting his last message to his colleagues in the Académie Française: "The world's need is to live in peace."

M. B.

Will the Leash Hold?

Dog Show

"WHY NOT enter him in the dog show this afternoon?" my mother asked. "He needs a bath, anyway."

"He" was a thoroughbred Pekingese, although appearances were against him. His was not the prescribed flat muzzle, but rather did he enjoy comparative nasal freedom in the way of something approximating a snout. His ears, too—they were not nearly as long as decreed and appeared the shorter because he was always on the alert. Temperamentally he was the Chinese dragon incarnate. No lap dog, this. Whenever he did rest it was under the kitchen washtubs.

He had mastered a few tricks. He would beg, get his leash and harness (bulldog variety, of necessity) and, once buckled in, he would take the loop handle in his teeth and with wild jumps would hold them up for whomsoever he was deigning to walk with. Frequent discipline was necessary. It was a fairly constant, "Mouser!" stop this—"Mouser!" stop that.

"What is that dog's name?" people would query. And we would reply inadequately, "Mimosa."

* * *

It was a small, seaside dog show. But I was breathless in keeping with my age: eight years. Mouser had been scrubbed till his eyes had gleamed like resentful coals, but now he felt lordly. But he didn't look it. In the Pekingese class he looked like a cartoon pup. But whether his mouth was opened with the summer heat of the day, or whether he was grinning at the absurdly flat faces of his compatriots, I couldn't be sure. Knowing Mouser, the latter analysis was the one.

Of course he stood no chance against these more orthodox Pekes. But there was another class he could enter. I don't know where my mother was at the time, but she did not see Mouser and me walking the small circle before the judges.

I looked at Mouser. He drooped with boredom. My childlike devotion rushed to redeem him. No use in having him look his worst. So as we passed the judges' bench I whispered to him, "Want a bone?"

His reaction was gratifying. But then, I had known it would be. Mouser always wanted bones. His eyes twinkled. He grinned from one of his short ears to the other. He actually cavorted. The judges responded. (Doubtless at the sight of the only little girl contestant and her prancing pup.) I was handed a pink ribbon bright with gold lettering. I didn't know what it said for like one possessed I jerked the bewildered Mouser under one arm, clutched the prize in a tight, warm fist and locating my mother bolted for the exit, giving her a frenzied sign that brought her on the run.

* * *

Safely outside the dog show I opened the stiffly clenched hand and displayed a crumpled prize hardly legible what with most of the gold lettering chipped off.

My mother beamed. "A prize! Splendid! But what for?"

"He was the best of the assorted dogs," I explained.

My mother was recovering from the first shock of laurels. "And just why the unseemly getaway?" she asked in coolish tones.

"Mother!" I was exasperated, with the superior wisdom of the young. "Whatever we think about him, Mouser's no prize winner!"

"The judges seemed to think so."

"They made a mistake! They must have—and they would have realized it and . . . that's why I got out so quickly!"

"So," my mother mused. We had reached home and the sun was low. "After dinner we'll thrash out your attitude. You certainly make no bones about . . ."

Rudely I interrupted her. "Bones! That reminds me!" And I hurried off to the kitchen, Mouser trotting in my wake.

J. P.

Translating Our Times

Europe's Economic Dilemma

A LEGION of [economic] problems call for grave decisions [in Europe] in the next ten years. Their solution . . . lies in revising commercial policies. All central and western Europe will soon be faced with the dilemma of protecting their agriculture or [else] retaining indispensable exports to extra-European countries. It is a problem of repartition of economic charges between urban and peasant populations. A long-range European policy should, because of world industrialization, aim at an equilibrium of prices and costs between home production and world markets, and at an increase of purchasing power of countries in the agrarian belt. . . . The danger of a lack of raw materials . . . [can be overcome] by improved cultivation of European resources, and developing of synthetic chemicals. . . . A more intensive yield of agricultural products lacking in Europe's overpopulated agrarian zones . . . would increase consuming capacity in these regions.—M. A. Ruthinger, in *Le Mois*, Paris.

Germany's Race for Steel

For German heavy industry, the year 1937 was a record. . . . Production of pig iron was 202 per cent more than in 1932. . . . [This] was only surpassed by the United States that registered 326 per cent and Czechoslovakia whose figure was 272 per cent. . . .

Production is now on the increase. . . . The Krupp and other large works are running at extreme maximum capacity. . . . The State is [now] also a producer . . . the Reichswerke A.-G. Hermann Goering [were founded in 1937 to operate mines and blast furnaces] . . . Anschluss with Austria [has given Germany] the rich iron and manganese fields of Styria . . . that yielded 1.9 million tons in 1937 or 20 per cent of German production. . . .

Actual production of iron and steel is insufficient to meet increasing needs. If Germany is not to fall behind other countries in output there is no other way but to persist in her present course.—*Indépendence Belge*, Brussels.

Freedom: A Swedish View

Nothing shows a better measure of the degree of cultural maturity of a people than the amount of consideration and respect it shows for the liberty and independence of the individual. The human spirit cannot be standardized. Its very basis is freedom. . . . It is by thinking, by the exercise of free speech, by free support of or opposition to an opinion, and criticism of ideas, that little by little it is possible to form a judgment which can come nearest to being truth. The more citizens a country has, endowed with a critical spirit and a capacity to think freely, the less will be the danger of its yielding to sheer demagoguery and herdlike mass suggestions. —Arthur Engelberg, Minister of Public Instruction of Sweden.

Freedom: A French View

Freedom of thought is a decisive, perhaps the only decisive test by which the various regimes and doctrines vying for supremacy today may be measured. It is the only test that allows anyone of good will to frankly determine: "This is the side I am for; there is the thing I am against!" All our confidence in democracy, all our active affections for free government, are based upon this principle.—Jules Romains, in *Freedom* (Paris).

Freedom: A Chinese View

In the midst of our desperate struggle for national freedom, we are confident of our eventual victory over the forces of lawlessness and aggression. . . . Though the world is beset today by unrest and instability, we may still pin our faith in the sense of justice and will to peace which are evident in all democratic countries. How successfully future wars may be prevented and a system of collective security achieved for all nations, depends on the vigor with which world-wide sentiments for peace and justice are given expression in concrete measures against the aggressor.—Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Cabinet Personalities

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

JAPAN early this month had its first big Cabinet reshuffle since the beginning of the war. Rumors of the retirement of the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, so widespread during the month of April, were followed, as often happens in Japan, by a different development: the retention of office by Konoye with a new team of associates.

The three new faces in the Cabinet are those of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister of Education, and Seihin Ikeda, prominent financier, as concurrently Minister of Finance and Minister of Commerce and Industry.

What is especially significant about the recent shake-up is that both the army and the powerful business and financial groups, the two most articulate forces in Japanese public life, have been induced to assume more direct responsibility for the conduct of the war. Apart from the War Minister, who must always be a general in active service, the army is now represented in the Cabinet by two men who have long been associated in popular estimation with its moderate and extremist wings, Generals Ugaki and Araki.

* * *

And big business has also given a hostage to the Government in the person of Seihin Ikeda, whose long association with the Mitsui interests and high reputation as a financier (he was formerly president of the Bank of Japan) carry substantial weight in business and financial circles. Just as the assumption of cabinet office by Generals Ugaki and Araki is expected to strengthen the co-operation of the army with the Government, so it is believed that Mr. Ikeda will be more successful than any other man in persuading industrialists and traders to swallow the bitter doses of import and foreign exchange control and regulation of production which are prescribed by the exigencies of a wartime economy.

Moderates in Japan (one advisedly uses this term in preference to liberals, since liberalism is considered a sort of halfway house to Communism and is under the ban of a strict system of wartime thought control) are generally satisfied with the cabinet changes. General Ugaki has long been a favorite with the moderate groups; his nomination as Premier early in 1937 was favorably received by the larger political parties, by the business elements and by the press; but was blocked by the stubborn refusal of the army to cooperate with any cabinet which he might head. Apparently this army opposition, based on the belief that General Ugaki was too close to the political parties and on the remembrance that, as War Minister, he had consented to a reduction in the size of the army during the twenties, which was Japan's age of liberalism, has now abated. There are even rumors that General Ugaki's present appointment is a steppingstone to the premiership, which Konoye would quite readily lay down if he could find a suitable successor.

* * *

Seihin Ikeda is also considered a factor for moderation. His personal prestige makes it easier for him to take a strong line against measures which would completely throw out of gear the delicately adjusted mechanism of trade and international payments. He has more than once expressed himself, privately as well as publicly, as unalterably opposed to any repudiation of Japan's foreign debts.

General Araki's appointment as Minister of Education came as more of a surprise than those of Ugaki and Ikeda. However, it is a familiar Japanese device to strike a balance between opposed viewpoints. A strongly nationalist Premier is often associated with a liberal Foreign Minister and vice versa. Prince Kondye evidently felt that the Ugaki appointment would pass off more smoothly if it were accompanied by recognition of another school of thought in the army, through the inclusion of General Araki in the Cabinet. The presence in a Cabinet of several men of strong views which may sometimes be expected to clash is not necessarily an assurance of long stability. But Premier Konoye felt that the risks associated with this type of strong Cabinet were less than those of carrying on with the weaker and less distinguished previous group of Ministers. He is convinced that his new Cabinet will get things done more quickly, will centralize and co-ordinate power, in short, will be more effective for the prosecution of the war.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Miscellanea Month?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

According to a recent news item, the week of June 20 to 25 was sponsored as "National Swim-for-Health Week." This is supposed to prolong the regular selling season for swim wear. After having endured raisin, doughnut, prune, cotton, paint-up, and used-car weeks, such attacks on the calendar arouse in me much more resentment than desire for the products so advertised. I am heartily in favor of an International Miscellanea Month in which to get it all done and over with.

T. G. K.

Westwood, Mass.